The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Important Interviews with President Grant.

Desires of the Stokes and Senter Men of Tennessee.

The President's Promises and Advice.

Governor Senter and the Fifteenth Amendment.

Prospects of Judge Dent in Mississippi.

Result of Secretary Robeson's Tour of Inspection.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—To-day has been a day of interviews, so far as the President is concerned, and in comparison with the late dullness and inactivity, it has been one of business and excitement politically. The White House was thronged at an early hour this morning by office-seekers and politicians, the latter coming, for the most part, from the South. The rival factions of SENTER and STOKES were in attendance before noon, and through some mismanagement of the ushers both very awkwardly found themselves in the small reception-room at the same time. STOKES did not care to lay his grievances before the President with his opponents for an audience, and so expressed himself. The President, appreciating the situation, appointed another hour for Mr. STOKES, and turned to the Senter men, represented by Messrs. NOAH, BROWNLOW, Jr., and NELSON; BROWNLOW was the spokesman. He said that he wished to correct certain misrepresentations which had been made relative to the position of the men who supported SENTER in the late election, &c. He had seen it stated that the President intended to interfere in the affairs of the State so as, in a measure, to change the results of the late election. The President gave him the assurance that this was totally erroneous; that he had no more idea of interfering in the local concerns of Tennessee than he had in the local management of New-York. BROWNLOW then made a long speech, the purport of which may be readily surmised. In response to their remarks, Mr. BROWNLOW and his associates say the President told him that he recognized Mr. SENTER as a Republican, and considered that the Republicans who voted for him still belong to the Republican Party, and in addition, that he would not remove from office any Federal official in the State for having thrown the weight of his position and personal influence against Mr. STOKES. This announcement was extremely gratifying to Mr. SENTER's supporters, and they appear to be in the best possible spirits to-night. The President in conclusion recommended them to harmonize and put an end to their difficulties, personal and political, by a general amnesty.

Mr. STOKES visited the White House at 7 o'clock in the evening, the hour appointed by the President. The interview was a long one, having lasted until nearly 9 o'clock, when the President left for New-York. I understand that Mr. STOKES went over the whole ground of the late election, telling the President that Governor SENTER was elected for the most part by the votes of rebels, and insisting that he and he only got the regular Republican vote of the State. He depicted the outrages which he alleges are being perpetrated in the State to-day, giving as his opinion that the Unionists of Tennessee are at present in a worse condition than they were in 1861. The conversation turned on the Fifteenth Amendment, which the President is extremely anxious to see ratified by Tennessee. Mr. STOKES indignantly repudiated the idea that he is endeavoring to have the Senter officials removed, and says that he has never mentioned the subject to the President or to the head of a Department. The President promised Mr. STOKES the fullest protection for the Republicans, white and black, of the State, and concluded by recommending to him, as he did to the Senter men, the practice of forbearance and forgiveness to his successful opponent.

Governor WALKER, of Virginia, was also admitted to an audience of the President.

GOVERNOR SENTER AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Governor SENTER remained quietly at his rooms through the day, and did not seek admittance to the President. In the course of conversation this afternoon with your correspondent on the Fifteenth Amendment, he said he has no doubt the Legislature just elected will ratify it. He represents that in the interview which the President gave him in New-York, no allusion whatever was made to the Fifteenth Amendment. The Legislature elect convenes by law on the first Monday in October, and Governor SENTER is of the opinion that he has no authority under the Constitution of Tennessee to call together the old one. Mr. SENTER intimated, although he did not say so in so many words, that he would not call any extra session of the Legislature. There is a diversity of opinion on his constitutional right to convene the body. Some legal gentlemen maintain that he has the power to do so, and his opponents say that he merely wishes to dodge the question and escape any responsibility on the subject.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Information has been received here that one of the Spanish gunboats which are being prepared for sea in New-York, will be ready to sail in a few days. The United States authorities will not interfere to prevent the completion of the work on these vessels, but there is authority for the statement that they will not be allowed to sail down the Hudson. They may go on excursions up the North River, but not one of them will be permitted to pass Fort Lafayette, if the United States can prevent it.

THE DENT MOVEMENT.

In high official circles here no fears whatever are entertained that Judge DENT will do otherwise than disrupt the Republican Party of the State. The leading Republicans of Washington believe that he will not now receive the nomination, and that, even if he should, he will be very easily beaten. The movement to throw him overboard and nominate an out and out Democrat, which was alluded to in these dispatches three weeks ago, has gained considerable strength since then, and his intimate friends are now by no means so sanguine of his being nominated as they were at that time. He left here this morning for Mississippi.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S TRIP—OUR DEFENCES.

Secretary ROBESON has finished his tour of the Navy-yards and stations, and, in consequence of the pressure of business at the Department, will not leave Washington for any protracted period. In the fifteen days of his absence he visited all the Navy-yards and forts from Washington to Portsmouth, making himself perfectly familiar with the personnel of the different establishments from Commodore to Master Workman, thereby acquiring much valuable information and insight into the workings of the different yards, which will undoubtedly be of immense practical service to him in the administration of affairs. The Commission was a joint one of the army and navy, and the coast defences of the United States on the Atlantic coast were thoroughly and carefully examined. General SHERMAN, as is well known, participated with Mr. ROBESON in the trip, and personally examined everything relating to the Military Department. Some of our fortifications are utterly worthless for defence by reason of improvements in naval architecture and gunnery, which have taken place within the last seven or eight years. The object of an enemy now is not so much to capture a fort; in fact, that is a matter of minor consequence. The question is, can a vessel pass one without sustaining material damage. New-York to-day would be utterly at the mercy of modern naval attacking force. A flotilla of gunboats would have no difficulty whatever in passing any fort in New-York Harbor on a dark night, or even in open day. New-York, however, could be put in a posture of defence at short notice, in the same manner that Charles, S. C., was during the late war, by torpedoes, chain barriers and sunken craft. This trip of Mr. ROBESON's may possibly be alluded to in the next report to Congress, but as there is no apprehension or prospect of a foreign war, no theory of coast defence will be alluded to or recommended.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy is reducing, as much as is compatible with the public interest, the expenses of the Navy Department. The following table shows the strength of the different squadrons:

Squadron.	Vessels.	Squadron.	Vessels.
European	6	South Pacific	5
North Pacific	7	*South Atlantic	5
North Atlantic	8	Special service	3
Asiatic	9		
Total			43

*One of which is on her way home.

The total squadron force of last year amounted to fifty-one vessels, with four on special service.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

TREASURY WARRANTS PAID.

The warrants paid by the Treasury Department during August to meet the expenditures of the Government were as follows: Civil, Miscellaneous and Foreign Intercourse, $3,850,421 43; War, $3,534,567 00; Navy, $1,922,445 65; Indians and Pensions, $11,474,317 97. Total, $20,788,652 14. The above does not include payments on account of the public debt.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed THOMAS R. MOSELY to be Commissioner to examine the Central Pacific Railroad in California.

The President to-day appointed JOHN H. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Consul at Turks Island, vice OLIVER MUNGER suspended, and ISAAC JENKINSON, of Indiana, Consul at Glasgow, vice JAMES HAGGERTY.

MINISTER OF THE SPANISH REGENCY.

To-day Señor ROBERTS called at the Executive Mansion, in company with Secretary FISH, and handed to the President his letter of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Spanish Regency. No formal speeches were made as this was only a continuation of authority to act as a diplomatic representative, and as Señor ROBERTS delivered an address, to which the President replied, at the time, several months ago, when he presented his credentials acting for the Provisional Government, having succeeded Señor GONI. The President, Secretary FISH, and Señor ROBERTS on this occasion had a brief conversation, which partook more of a social than diplomatic character, and in which friendly sentiments were interchanged.

RECOGNITION OF A CONSUL.

The President has recognized EDWARD M. BREWER as Consul of His Hawaiian Majesty at the ports of Boston and New-Bedford, Mass., Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me., and W. F. RAMBUSCH as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Paul.

RESURVEY OF DISTILLERIES.

General F. D. SEWELL, late Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been appointed by Commissioner DELANO to superintend the resurveying of all the distilleries of the country. The work is to be immediately organized with a view to rapidity of action. The country will probably be divided into districts, in each of which the survey will be carried forward at once by the persons selected for the purpose.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises—The Phi Beta Kappa Anniversary—Meeting of the Alumni—Orations of the Graduating Class—Conferring of Degrees.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

The exercises of the One Hundred and First Commencement of Brown University were held to-day in the First Baptist Meeting-house, which was crowded with the friends of the institution. Yesterday morning the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society took place, with the President, Rev. GEORGE P. FISHER, D. D., Professor in Yale College, in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Professor J. L. Diman.
Vice-President—Professor Albert Harkness.
Corresponding Secretary—Professor Samuel S. Greene.
Treasurer—Merrick Lyon, Esq.

Also the following standing committees were appointed:

Committee of Appointments—Professor J. L. Lincoln, Alexander Farnum, Professor T. Whiting Bancroft, Rev. S. L. Caldwell, D. D., H. C. Whitaker, and Rev. Heman Lincoln, D. D.

Committee of Arrangements—Professor A. Harkness, John Kingsbury and Professor S. S. Greene.

Committee of Auditors—Reuben A. Guild and W. G. Dearth.

The literary exercises of the Society took place at 11 A. M. yesterday, in the First Baptist Church. Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, of Philadelphia, delivered the oration, a masterly effort, entitled "Purposes of Scholarship." We separate certain lives, he said, distinctively as scholarly lives. There are before almost all men's minds two things clearly distinct—philosophy and life. Here are two sets of men—the one gathering knowledge, the other living lives. Here are two sorts of houses standing side by side—the college and the store. What have they to do with one another? that is the question. What are the purposes of each? The practical labors of mankind are so very evident, and bear their own justification so clearly before men, that the call is for the college to stand up and give its reasons. The trouble is that it gives too many reasons. The world is bewildered with two theories of scholarship. The first theory makes it the simple pursuit of pure knowledge for its own pure sake. It believes with BACON that whatever is worthy of existence is worthy of knowledge. The other theory we know still better by the impatient eagerness with which it runs riot about us. It is that all scholarships must minister immediately to life. We may waste what indignation we will upon commercial theories of learning, yet the world believes in them and is clamoring for them. This is the utilitarian theory of scholarship. Between the two the world hovers in doubt. And it is not the world alone that doubts. The scholar himself cannot tell. We find that we can give no true theory of what the purpose of our scholarship is. But inability to give a reason does not prove the absence of a reason. This doubt is the seeming hesitation that comes from the meeting of two waves of ideas where the stream seems to be agitated without purpose, but is really moving on seaward all the time. The two theories of learning are seemingly in antagonism, but they struggle not as enemies but as friends. The question is a much one, and not by any means one that stands by itself. The most abstract problems spring directly from it. How various are the answers that men have given to this question of the proper purposes of scholarship by the uses to which they have put their scholarship. I look around upon the scholarship of our own time, and everywhere it seems to me that four great aspects comprehend the purposes of all men who profess to be conscientiously and courageously pursuing the study of truth. They are pursuing it either as prophet, philosopher, ruler or saint. Mr. BROOKS considered his subject at length in the four aspects thus presented, and concluded by inculcating lessons of earnestness and humanity in the works to which the scholar may be called.

HENRY C. WHITTAKER, Esq., of Providence, read the annual poem, which in pleasant numbers recalled the scenes amid which he first wooed the muse in academic shades. The verses were pronounced with effect and listened to with marked interest.

In the afternoon of the same day a meeting of the Alumni was held in Manning Hall. Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, was elected President, and made a brief address, urging united effort for the promotion of the interests of the College. Professor JOHN L. LINCOLN, of Brown, was chosen Secretary. President CASWELL submitted a report from a committee appointed a year ago, to consider what could be done by the Alumni for the benefit of the University, which set forth that the College was never in better condition or doing more faithful service than now, dwelt upon the want of enlarged accommodations in some of the departments, and spoke in the following terms of a proposition looking to the extending of facilities for pursuing advanced studies to students after graduation:

"The Committee desire to propose again, for maturer consideration, the plan proposed last year by President CASWELL, for the establishment of post-graduate scholarships. As the income of such foundations would be awarded only to students of the highest character and scholarship, it would be their necessary tendency to stimulate undergraduates to excellence in all that is worthy of exalted effort, and also by affording opportunities, after graduation, for more extended studies at home or abroad, to rear up men, who would be qualified to fill important academic positions or to do other service in letters and in science. Such scholarships should yield an income of at least $300 per annum, which should be allowed to the same person not less than two years, to enable him to prosecute his studies, with such purposes in view as have just been mentioned. Would it not be practicable for some one class, or for several classes together, to make a beginning by founding one such scholarship?

The movement proposed, if carried out with spirit, would make this institution a university in fact as well as in name.

One of the most important recommendations of the report is the following:

"While, therefore, the University maintains its character, and we hope it will ever maintain it, as an institution of learning, where young men of the best gifts and aspirations may strive for and attain the most generous culture, it is at the same time extending the blessings of liberal education to all classes of the community. It may be destined to a yet wider range of beneficent influence; for in these days it may not be premature to inquire whether a college which justly prides itself in the possession of an eminently liberal charter should not open its doors to the admission of women, so that students of both sexes might within its halls share together all its advantages of education."

The recommendations of the report were favorably received, but no final action was taken upon them.

The orations of the Graduating Class to-day were as follows:

1. The Salutatory Oration in Latin.—Ray Ray Greene Huling, Providence.
2. Oration—Liberalism an Element of Reform. Charles Fales Ballou, Woonsocket.
3. Oration—The Martyrdom of Thomas à Becket. Walter Richmond Fales, Wrentham, Mass.
4. Oration—The Progressive Spirit of the United States. Osgood Harris Shepard, Albany, N. Y.
5. Oration—Imitation, the Moulding of Character. Frederick Bohan Byram, Providence.
6. Oration—Culture for Business Men. George Dallas Hersey, Foxboro', Mass.
7. Oration—Feudalism in America. Franklin Chase Clark, Providence.
8. Oration—The True Source of History. William Tallman Richmond, Providence.
9. Oration—The Victories of the Will. Preston Day Jones, Worcester, Mass.
10. Oration—Genuineness. David Downie, Watertown, Mass.
11. Oration—The Elevating Influence of Civil Law. Nathan Fellows Dixon, Jr., Westerly.
12. Oration—The True Citizenship Dependent on Christianity. Dura Pratt Morgan, New-London, N. H.
13. Oration—Government an Index of National Character. Frank Wilton Freeborn, Warren.
14. The Philosophical Oration—The Influence of Philosophical Speculation upon Religion. Geo. Hurlburt Fenton, Granville Corners, Mass.
15. The Classical Oration—The Grecian Idea of the Beautiful. George Allen Buffum, Woonsocket.
16. Oration, with the Valedictory Addresses—Faith the Basis of Philosophy. John Skinner Hutchinson, Windsor, Vt.

The addresses gave evidence of thought and scholarship, and were generally well pronounced.

Degrees were conferred as follows:

The degree of Bachelor of Arts on Charles Fales Ballou, Albert Clifford Barney, Geo. Allen Buffum, Frederick Bohan Byram, Henry Newell Cady, Franklin Chase Clark, Joseph Harris Cowell, Alvin Millen Crane, George Edward Cranston, Nathan Fellows Dixon, Jr., David Downie, Walter Richmond Fales, Geo. Hurlburt Felton, Frank Wilton Freeborn, Henry Tyler Grant, George Dallas Hersey, John Carver Hopkins, Pascal Allen Horton, Arthur Judson Hovey, Ray Greene Huling, John Skinner Hutchinson, Preston Day Jones, Frank Lawton, Jr., Dura Pratt Morgan, George Cune Newton, Andrew Bowman Patten, Nelson Perrin, William Tallman Richmond, James Horton Shankland, Osgood Harris Shepard, Isaac Robinson Wheelock, John Conant White, Allen Francis Wood, all of the Graduating Class.

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy on Daniel Mott Fisk, Frank Barker Grant, Joseph Metcalf Harris, Charles Hitchcock, James Mauran Rhodes.

On HENRY KEITH SOUTHWICK, of the Class of 1861, the degree of Bachelor of Arts in course.

SILAS ALWARD, of St. John, N. B., Master of Arts at Acadia College, N. S., was admitted ad eundem in this University.

GEORGE B. BLODGETT, of the Class of 1866, was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in course.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts—on HORATIO NELSON SLATER, of Webster, Mass.; on JOHN APPLETON, Professor of Chemistry, applied to the arts in this University; on WM. L. STONE, of New-York City; and on Rev. ROHAN P. BYRAM, of Providence.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. HEMAN LINCOLN WAYLAND, Professor of Rhetoric in Kalamazoo College, Michigan, and on Rev. WILLIAM ROBINSON BABCOCK, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on ALBERT HARKNESS, Professor of the Greek language and literature in Brown University; on Hon. ROWLAND G. HAZARD, of Peacedale, R. I., and on Hon. WM. BEACH LAWRENCE, of Newport, R. I.

At the close of the commencement exercises the Alumni sat down to an annual dinner in a large tent on the College campus. Of the speeches to be made after the dinner more anon.

G. C.

Movements of Mr. George Peabody.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 1.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY and Mr. GEORGE P. RUSSELL (his nephew) and lady left White Sulphur Springs on Monday morning, in a special car furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and reached this city about 10 o'clock in the evening. They were received by President GARRETT, and, as his guests, were at once driven to his country residence, on the Hillen road, some three or four miles from the city, where they remained until yesterday, when, refreshed from the fatigues of the trip of Monday, they again took the private car at Camden Station at 2:15 P. M., and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they will remain two or three days as the guests of Mr. CHARLES MACALLISTER. Thence they will proceed to New-York, whence, after a sojourn of several days, Mr. PEABODY will go direct to his future permanent home, the residence of his sister, at Danvers, Mass.

It is gratifying to add that Mr. PEABODY's trip to the springs has been attended with beneficial results. A severe cough with which he was afflicted, has been almost entirely cured. His face wears an expression of cheerfulness; his step is more elastic, and although he has lost some flesh, his general health is apparently much improved. Although his arrival and departure were unannounced, a number of citizens were absent at the station manifesting interest in the health and welfare of the great benefactor, and quietly wishing him prolonged life to witness and enjoy the results of his many noble deeds in this and foreign lands.

TELEGRAMS.

Prospects of Serrano for the Spanish Throne.

Valmaseda Made General-in-Chief of the Spanish in Cuba.

Serious Illness of Charlotte Cushman at Edinburgh.

Serious Accident on a Maine Railroad.

National Temperance Convention at Chicago.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Comments of the English Press on the Boat Race—The Victim of the Last Agrarian Outrage.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *News* to-day says: "When CHARLES DICKENS left this country on his last visit to America we expressed the hope that he might do service in the cause of peace and good-will. Mr. DICKENS has not resigned this peaceful mission. Nothing could be in better taste and feeling than his hearty speech at the banquet on Monday evening. His wide and intimate knowledge of his countrymen enabled him to express the admiration and esteem which the Harvard men have earned for themselves in England. We hope there will be a return match in America, and feel confident that Oxford will meet as brotherly a welcome there as Harvard has here. We rejoice that our kinsmen are satisfied with the arrangements which were made for the race. We trust that for all time there may be no other or less generous rivalry between the pride and flower of Old and New England. Transatlantic Cambridge has upheld the honor of her ancestral name in patriotism, statesmanship and intellect, and lastly, in dignity in defeat. To the errors of impetuosity and impatience rowing authorities attribute the defeat. These are the excess of the qualities of an old stock, the temperament of a people's youth. What may not the alliance of two such rivals do for the better future of the world!"

The *Standard* protests against the annual recurrence of the international race, and thinks it is hardly right to exact such physical and pecuniary sacrifices every year. By severe training the Harvards won the position to entitle them to come as challengers. A second trial would involve a strain of physique and an interruption of studies which it is not fair to exact for the gratification of the rivalries of the sporting world. The *Standard* trusts the renewal of the contest will be firmly resisted for some years.

The victim of the last agrarian outrage was named HUNTER, not Mayo. He was a Scotchman who had settled as a farmer at Newport, in the County Mayo, where he was killed. The assassin has not yet been arrested.

The *Times*, commenting on the crime, regards it as a national misfortune. It shows that savage lawlessness is extending beyond the narrow limits to which it has hitherto been confined. The County of Mayo is now stained with the atrocities which have disgraced Tipperary and Westmeath.

Arrest of a Supposed American for Forgery.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Mr. WHELPLEY, said to be an American, was up at Mansion House to-day, on a charge of forging bills of lading on timber from Quebec.

SPAIN.

Prominence of Marshal Serrano as a Candidate for the Throne.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* of to-day says that Marshal SERRANO is daily becoming more and more prominent as a candidate for the throne of Spain.

Proceedings Against the Disobedient Bishops.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Proceedings will be commenced immediately against the seven Bishops who were apprehended for disobedience of Government orders.

Surrender of Carlist Chieftains—Spanish Reinforcements for Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Two Carlist chieftains have surrendered on promise that their lives shall be spared.

The Government organs say that the reinforcements about to sail will be sufficient to extinguish the insurrection in Cuba.

Absence of Minister Silvela from Madrid—Señor Herena Acting Minister.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Minister SILVELA is absent from the city, and his duties are performed *ad interim* by Señor HERENA.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Attending to Business—Arrival of General McMahon—Speech of Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Emperor to-day presided at a council of Ministers.

Minister McMAHON has arrived in Paris.

In the Senate to-day Prince NAPOLEON made a speech on the Senatus Consultum. He protested his devotion to the Emperor and Prince Imperial, and give in his complete adherence to the proposed reforms, which he hoped were but the beginning of fresh reforms. He denounced as *irreconcilables* those who opposed the loyal application of these reforms.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the Emperor has recovered from his illness, and will probably go to Chalons.

Discussion of the Senatus Consultum—The Empress at Toulon.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The discussion of the Senatus Consultum was commenced in the Senate to-day.

The Empress arrived at Toulon, on her way to Paris, yesterday. She is much better.

Another Atlantic Cable—Europe and South America to be United.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Ratifications of a Convention for laying a telegraph cable between Europe and South America have been exchanged.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan's Commands to the Viceroy of Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—A messenger has left Constantinople with the Sultan's reply to the letter of the Viceroy of Egypt. It is reported that the Sultan expresses satisfaction with the Pasha's assurances of loyalty, but commands him to sell, or transfer to the Turkish Government, the iron-clads and breech-loaders ordered in Europe, keep his forces within the prescribed limits, abate taxation, publish his annual budget and abstain from negotiations with foreign Governments.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The Austrian Cabinet has advised the Viceroy of Egypt to hasten his journey to Constantinople.

Serious Revolt in Tyrana—Turkish Troops Ordered to the City.

TRIESTE, Sept. 1.—A serious revolt has broken out at Tyrana, in European Turkey. Several arrests have been made, and the Government buildings are closely guarded. The authorities were compelled by the menaces of the people to release the prisoners. Subsequently a conflict took place between the guards and the people, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Turkish troops are on the way to the city to restore order.

Completion of the Suez Canal—It is to be Opened Dec. 17.

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—The Suez Canal is complete. The opening, with eight metres of water, is expected to occur on the 17th of December.

AUSTRIA.

Grand Festival at Brunn—Address of the Archduke.

BRUNN, Sept. 1.—A grand festival in honor of the memory of JOSEPH II. was held here to-day. Over twenty-five thousand people took part in the festivities. Archduke LOUIS and Herr GISKRA were present, and addressed the people. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

PRUSSIA.

The Bust of Humboldt—Progress on the Work at Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—BLAZER's bust of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT has been successfully cast here. It will be shipped to New-York directly.

SCOTLAND.

Alarming Illness of Miss Cushman.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 1.—Miss CUSHMAN is quite ill in this city.

CUBA.

Resignation of General de Laterre—Count Valmaseda Appointed General-in-Chief.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—General DE LATORRE has resigned the command of the forces in the Eastern Department.

Count VALMASEDA has been appointed General-in-Chief, with headquarters in the field.

General LESCA has returned to this city from San Diego, his health having improved.

CANADA.

Strike of the Montreal Shoemakers—News from Jeff. Davis—Consolidation of Banks at Hamilton—Prospective Resumption of the Royal Canadian Bank.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—The shoemakers here have struck for from twenty to fifty per cent. higher wages. Many of the employers having taken full orders at the old rates, would lose heavily if they acceded to the demands now made, and refuse to do so.

ASHTON OXENDON, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, arrived here yesterday.

A private letter from JEFF. DAVIS states that the accounts of his ill health have been greatly exaggerated. He will probably continue to reside in the United Kingdom for the rest of his life.

It is reported that Hon. Mr. ROSE, Finance Minister, is to take a position at the head of an American banking house, to be opened in London, in account with JAY COOKE & Co. It is said that a seat is to be obtained for Mr. ROSE in the British House of Commons.

By order of Judge COURSOL, the Chief of the Government Police, with twenty men, have gone to Quebec to assist in suppressing the ship laborers' riot.

The weather is quite wintry. The thermometer this morning was down to 40°.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—The Gore Bank of Hamilton has amalgamated with the Bank of Commerce, receiving fifty-five cents on the dollar for its stock.

It has been determined that the Royal Canadian Bank will open its doors on the 15th inst.

The cricket tournament, first match, between the Old Country and Canada, was won by the former by a score of 181 to 170.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train on the Bangor and Piscataquis (Me.) Road Breaks Through a Bridge—Three Men Probably Killed—Eight Others Severely Injured.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 1.—A terrible accident occurred at noon to-day on the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad. A railroad construction train was backing over Black Island Bridge, four miles above Oldtown, when the whole train, consisting of two cars, the engine and tender, broke through, plunging all on board into the river below. Conductor WOODWARD was instantly killed, Engineer LANDER is badly scalded, it is supposed fatally, and several others are badly wounded, and two men are missing. All the doctors of Oldtown have gone to the scene of the disaster. The cause of the bridge giving way is not yet known.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The accident on the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad was caused by the flooring of the bridge giving away, owing, probably, to defective timber. The bridge was new and had not been accepted from the contractors. In addition to the conductor being killed, the engineer and one other will probably die. Seven or eight others are more or less injured. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Prince Arthur at Halifax—Grand Picnic in the Grounds of the Duke of Kent—Illumination of the City.

HALIFAX, Sept. 1.—To-day was observed as a public holiday in Halifax. Prince ARTHUR attended a grand citizens' picnic in the grounds of the Duke of KENT, on the shore of Bedford Basin. A large number of persons were present, among them General DOYLE, Baron MIGUET and the officers of the French frigate *Semiramis*. The Prince and party arrived at 4 o'clock, and then attended a banquet in a large tent. Three hundred persons sat down. He afterward participated in dancing on a platform which had been laid for the occasion. The Prince left the grounds at 6:30 o'clock, escorted by a grand firemen's torchlight procession. Crowds thronged the streets, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Prince ARTHUR is expected to pass here, without any public demonstration, on the 20th inst., going west on a shooting excursion.

A Railroad Injunction Granted—The Directors of the Connecticut Western Road Restrained in their Action.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—Judge CARPENTER, of the Superior Court, has, upon the complaint of EDWARD NORTON, of Farmington, issued an injunction restraining the directors of the Connecticut Western Railroad from making contracts, or calling in installments of stock, or locating the road until the full amount of the capital stock of the road ($2,000,000) is subscribed.

Mr. NORTON is a stockholder and was a director. The complaint is the result of a strife over the location of the road from this city and Collinsville, Mr. NORTON representing an interest favoring the southern route through Farmington, and opposed to the northern or Tariffville route, which the new Board of Directors favor.

Cold Weather on Mount Washington.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Mount Washington, last evening, reports a heavy storm there. Ice formed on the telegraph wires two inches in thickness, breaking them down in some places. The thermometer on the Mountain fell to 26°.

Reported Cruelty to Fenian Prisoners in Kingston Jail.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—The *United Irishman* publishes an editorial article to-day relative to the brutal treatment of the Fenian prisoners—twenty-two in all—in Kingston Jail. One, named COONEY, has been driven mad; another, named HAYDEN, has been beaten until his life is despaired of. The tale of cruelties and indignities heaped on the prisoners has produced great excitement among the Irish citizens. Other revelations are promised.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PARTY.

Convention at Chicago—Discussion as to Forming a Third Political Party—Permanent Organization.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—The National Temperance Convention, which was called for the purpose of forming a Temperance party for political purposes, assembled at Farwell Hall, in this city, at 11 o'clock to-day. At the opening of the proceedings about 300 persons were present, probably 200 of whom were delegates.

D. R. PERSHING, of Indiana, called the meeting to order. JOHN RUSSELL, of Michigan, was made temporary Chairman, and J. A. SPENCER, of Ohio, and J. G. BRAYMAN, of Illinois, were elected temporary Secretaries.

Mr. GOODALL, of Connecticut, offered the resolution that all delegates be considered as members of the Convention who practice and advocate total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and who are in favor of a legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation or sale of the same.

GERRITT SMITH, of New-York, opposed the idea that any one who should not favor the organization of a third distinct political party be allowed to become a member of the Convention.

Chaplain LOZIER, of Indiana, was in favor of a third political party. If there was to be a third party, then he and his party were with them; if not, they might be counted out.

Dr. JEWETT, of Tennessee, was opposed to that part of the call which advised the dissolution of old political parties; he could not agree to it.

Mr. RATHOM, of New-Jersey, also opposed the idea of a new party. If this was the idea, it would rule out two-thirds of all present. They wanted the sentiment of the temperance men of the country; if they desired a third party it was all right.

There was a great diversity of opinion on this point.

The Convention then adjourned to attend the noon prayer meeting.

Upon reassembling at 3 o'clock P. M. the discussion in progress at the adjournment was resumed, Mr. RATHOM contending that no temperance man should be excluded from the Convention. Whether he should go to the extreme length of forming a new party would have to be decided hereafter.

Mr. CUSHING, of Massachusetts, differed from Mr. RATHOM, and believed that the call was an invitation for a Convention of men favoring a distinct political party.

Mr. GOODALL found the call ambiguous, a part of it inviting all temperance men to attend, and another portion invited only those in favor of forming a distinct party, founded on temperance principles. He was here for the purpose of organizing such a party.

GERRITT SMITH said he wanted this Convention to feel itself conform to the terms of the call. He denied that the terms were ambiguous. They meant distinct political action—the organization of an independent political party.

Judge BLACK denied that the terms of the call were not clear and explicit. They meant the formation of a new party.

Mr. GOODALL's resolution was laid on the table.

The Committee on permanent organization reported the following officers:

President—Hon. JAMES BLACK, of Pennsylvania.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. B. F. Ives, of Illinois; John Evans, of Michigan; Hon. Rodney French, of Massachusetts; S. P. Montgomery, of Indiana; Thomas Edmonson, of Ohio, Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, of Wisconsin; O. K. Harris, of the District of Columbia; John T. Ustick, of Missouri; M. B. Bartlett, Minnesota; Hon. R. M. Frost, Pennsylvania; Rev. A. M. Palmer, New-York; Wm. M. Ireland, John W. Stearns, New-York; Rev. W. H. Green, Iowa; Rev. Wm. Goodall, Connecticut; Rev. J. K. Chase, Vermont; Dr. Charles Jewett, Tennessee; E. Z. C. Judson, (Ned Buntline,) California.

Secretary—J. A. Spencer, Ohio.

Assistant Secretaries—John W. Stearns, New-York; J. G. Brayman, Illinois; George H. Hicks, Pennsylvania.

Treasurer—Hon. Gerritt Smith, New-York.

Committees of one delegate from each State represented were appointed on platform, resolutions and on business.

After the transaction of considerable business having reference to details, the Convention adjourned until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The evening session was devoted to speech-making by a number of the delegates.

The Turf—The Dispute Regarding the Length of the Buffalo Race Track.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—The turf men are indignant at the statement in the New-York papers that the Buffalo Driving Park was short of a mile in circumference. The Engineer of Lake Shore Railway will, as soon as he recovers from his illness, give a certificate that, at the time *Dexter* made 2:17¼ over this park, it was 27 feet 8 inches over a mile, and was altered by his measurement to an exact mile.

Wealthy Citizen of Brighton, Mass., Imprisoned for an Assault.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—JOSEPH BOYNTON, a wealthy citizen of Brighton, was sentenced yesterday to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for assaulting JOSEPH BRAMAN, a lawyer, also of Brighton. The assault was made during an interview in the plaintiff's parlor, and appears to have been a resistance to forcible ejectment for insulting language.

Losses by the Philadelphia Fire—Payment of Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The loss by the Chestnut-street fire is estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000, mostly on paintings. The insurance is unknown.

The Imperial Insurance Company of London to-day paid $100,000 on losses by the destruction of whisky at the late fire on Front-street, and will in a day or two pay $200,000 more.

Resignation of a Cashier at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—The directors of the First National Bank will publish to-day a statement to the effect that the resignation of their late cashier, ADAM VAN ALLEN, did not arise from any defalcation in his accounts, or any deficiency in the assets of the bank, but from causes which have no connection with the assets or stability of the bank.

Annual Communication of Odd Fellows.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Sixteen delegates from New-England States left Boston this morning for San Francisco, as representatives in the Annual Communication of the United States Lodge of Odd Fellows, to be held in that city in the last of the present month.

The Fire at Cape May—Discharge of Boynton, the Pearl Diver.

CAPE MAY, Sept. 1—BOYNTON, the pearl diver, was only held as a witness in the investigation of the origin of the fire, and was to-day discharged, there being no evidence to criminate him.

The New-Orleans Custom-House.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—The *Picayune* publishes to-day forty-five names which Gen. GRIDLEY swears are Democrats employed by CASEY in the Custom-house. Ex-Secretary Agent SCHENCK has gone to Washington with the document.

New Railroad Project—The Portland and Ogdensburg Road Commenced.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 1.—Ground was broken this morning on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, and men are at work on the section near the Notting Park. A heavy force will be kept on the whole division to Sebago Lake as soon as shanties are built for the men.

Fatal Accident at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Rev. Father MURPHY, a well-known Catholic priest, engaged in establishing churches, was killed yesterday at Vincennes Junction, while getting off a train of cars that was in motion.

Discovery of Coal Near Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—An extensive vein of bituminous coal was discovered yesterday at Cowlesville, Wyoming County, about twenty-five miles from this city.

Frost and Ice in Dutchess County, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Farmers report a slight frost and thin ice on standing water throughout Dutchess County this morning.

LARGE FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.

A Lumber-Yard and Six Houses Burned—A Total Loss of Only $28,500 Sustained.

At 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon the lumber-yard of RUSSELL JOHNSON, at the corner of Broome and Tompkins streets, was fired by two children who had been carelessly playing with matches. The yard extended from Broome-street along Tompkins-street to the rear of a number of frame-houses fronting on Grand-street, with a single house on Tompkins-street, it being a three-story and basement brick front and frame rear. The engines were quickly on the ground, but the flames continued to work their way through the lumber unchecked. Within a few moments from the time of the children's bon-fire a great portion of the yard was in flames and the Tompkins-street house had been ignited. A little later and the fire reached the roof of No. 596 Grand-street, and thence spread to Nos. 598, 598½, 600 and 602, all old two-story frames, except the last, which was three stories high and in tolerable condition. The Tompkins-street house was almost entirely destroyed, and of the Grand-street houses the roof of No. 596 was burned, and the others were so nearly destroyed as to be uninhabitable. After a vigorous contest of more than two hours, the Fire Department got the flames under control and finally extinguished them.

The houses injured and destroyed were of comparatively little value, and the occupants succeeded in saving so much of the contents as to greatly lessen the losses.

The following is a list of the sufferers, with the damage and insurance of each:

RUSSELL JOHNSON, on lumber, $15,000; insured in the Globe, $5,000; Lafayette, $3,000; Security, $3,000; Tradesmen, $3,000; Commonwealth, $3,000; Yonkers and New-York, $3,000; Williamsburg City, $3,000; Adriatic, $3,000; Knickerbocker, $3,000, and Atlantic, $3,000.

JAMES CLARK owned the house No. 4 Tompkins-street, and occupied the first floor and basement; his damage on building and furniture is about $5,000. The upper part of the house was occupied by persons named BROWN, FISHER, DONNELLY and DOWNING, as a dwelling; their combined loss is not more than $800.

No. 596 Grand-street was owned by ELLERY & McCARTIN, and the first floor occupied by them as a paint shop. The damage on the building and on stock $1,500. The upper part of the building was occupied by BENJAMIN HULSE, a policeman, as a residence, and his loss is about $200.

No. 598 Grand was owned by the Kettletas estate, as also were 598½, 600 and 602. No. 598 was occupied on the first floor by RUDOLPH DERMAND, barber, whose loss was $800, and insurance $1,100 in the Germania. The upper part of the building was occupied by JOHN RAFF as a dwelling. His loss was $200, and he had ny insurance. The loss on the building was $500.

No. 598½ Grand-street was a two-story brick front and frame rear, and occupied on the first floor by LOUIS WERTHEIMER, tailor, whose loss was $900 and insurance $600. RUDOLPH DERMAND occupied the upper part of the house as a residence, but saved nearly all his furniture. The loss on the building is $500.

No. 600 Grand-street was a double frame, occupied on the first floor by CHARLES SCHLEICHER, lager beer saloon, whose loss was $500 and insurance $1,300, in the Pacific, and by GEORGE SKINNER, confectioner, whose damage on stock and furniture was $600, and insurance $1,000 in the Rutgers. The upper portion of the house was occupied by SKINNER and two families named WHALEN and KELLY, who lost about $200 each. This house like the others was of little value, and its destruction involves a loss of no more than $500.

No. 602 Grand-street was also a double house and the street floor occupied by M. DAVIS, tailor, and HENRY WELLS, cigar dealer. The loss of each was $400, and the first was insured $600 in the Pacific, and the latter, $2,300 in the Commonwealth. The upper part of the house was occupied by FRANCIS RUSSELL, loss $600; Mrs. BAKER, $300; THOS. CLARK, $00; JAMES GRAY, $500, and MICHAEL DUFFY. CLARK was insured for $300 in the Pacific, and Mrs. BAKER was also insured for $300, but the others were uninsured. Many of the sufferers lost all their worldly effects, and were indebted to charity for a shelter last night. The total loss is only about $28,500.

Tour of Inspection by General Hancock and Staff.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Aug. 29.

Major-General HANCOCK having inspected all posts in his command, west of the Missouri River, will start on Monday to inspect all those posts in the command located east of the Missouri, in Montana and Minnesota. General HANCOCK will be accompanied by the following members of his staff: General HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster; General BAIRD, Inspector; General GREENE, Adjutant-General; Colonel GILMAN, Commissary of Subsistence; Major SUMMERS, Medical Director, and Captain WHARTON, Aid-de-Camp.

The party will leave here at 4 P. M. by special train on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which will convey them to St. Cloud. At that point they will take stage to Fort Abercrombie, and will proceed thence by Government conveyance. All the posts east of the Missouri will be visited and inspected except Fort Ripley, which is so near St. Paul that it will be inspected at some other time.

This tour will be the second extended trip by the General and his staff during the season, and but one post in the entire command will remain to be visited after the return to St. Paul. Thoroughness and promptness is the rule in this department, which must give satisfaction to all subordinate commanders.

General HANCOCK expects to be absent about one month. It is to be hoped that he will then be at liberty to remain in the city for some month, as many of our citizens will take pleasure in making his acquaintance and extending courtesies that will render life in St. Paul anything but an "exile." During this trip, if time will permit, Mouse River will be visited, where a Government party is already engaged in exploring that almost unknown region.

Tax Deeds in Iowa—The State Law.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Notwithstanding the time which has elapsed since the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State construing the statute relative to tax deeds, the Courts find themselves still harassed with litigation arising from a disregard of this opinion. In some counties lands are sold in quarter, half and whole sections, and in whole and half blocks. A tax deed which shows upon its face that several tracts of land were sold together for a gross sum, in clear violation of the statute, the Court has decided, conveys no title, and contrary to the general rule that the deed is evidence that the sale was conducted according to law, it will not be admitted as evidence in an action of right on a title acquired under it. It carries on its face the evidence of its own invalidity. Lands to be sold for delinquent taxes must be advertised, described and conveyed in separate tracts. That is, each piece or parcel of land, and the price paid therefor, must be set forth separately. Yet several such separate descriptions may be embraced in one deed. No titles are more prolific of litigation than are tax titles. It is therefore important that the statute should be strictly complied with.

EUROPE.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Modifications in the Senatus Consultum—The Amnesty—M. Napoleon Gaillard and Henri Rochefort—Austria and Prussia—Lynch Law in Barcelona—Immorality of the Clergy—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Aug. 20, 1869.

There was another conference between the Ministers and the Commission of the Senate yesterday, to discuss the points which had been reserved for the consideration of the Emperor and the Privy Council, and which had been raised by the modifications sought to be introduced in the Senatus Consultum by the Commission. These had reference—first, to the wording of article 2, defining the responsibility of Ministers; secondly, to the introduction in the same article of a phrase attributing to the Emperor the right, when he deemed it necessary, of delegating to one of the Ministers the Presidency of the Council; and thirdly, to the fixing of the relations of the Emperor with the great bodies of the State by means of a Senatus Consultum instead of by a decree.

You will remember that in the project as sent to the Commission the Ministers are made responsible for their acts, while by another clause they are made dependent upon the Emperor alone. The inconsistency of the two principles struck every one when the project first made its appearance, and the object of the modifications proposed by the Commission was either to reconcile them by a clearer and more precise wording, or to provoke such declarations on the part of the Government as could be embodied in the report, and thus serve as an authorized amplification and explanation of the necessarily brief terms of the Senatus Consultum.

The liberal character of the concessions embraced in the Senatus Consultum, and the still more liberal nature of the modifications introduced in it by the Commission of the Senate, have emboldened the municipalities to put in their claims to consideration in this favorable disposition of the ruling powers. In their last sittings eighty-nine *conseils d'arrondissements* passed resolutions demanding that in future the Mayors and Adjoints shall be elected by the municipal councils, instead of by the Emperor, or by the Préfets, and that article 75 of the Constitution of the Year VIII. should be rescinded. I do not see how these demands are to be resisted. Once the system of Parliamentary Government is fairly recognized and entered upon, it will be impossible any longer to keep the municipalities in their present state of tutelage. The representative principle must be allowed to permeate every branch of the public administration, else the inconsistency will lead to conflicts between the head of the State and the legislative bodies, in which the former will certainly be worsted.

THE AMNESTY.

Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the local authorities in some parts of the country, the prisoners entitled to the benefit of the amnesty were not liberated for several days after its publication. The delay, as you may imagine, gave rise to loud complaints on the part of the families of the persons detained, who naturally became alarmed in regard to the causes. Their apprehensions have been set at rest by orders telegraphed by the Government as soon as the facts became known. All the political *détenus*, however, did not participate in this eagerness to quit their prisons. On its being announced to M. Napoleon Gaillard, (he who sent the recent challenge to M. Paul de Cassagnac,) that he was at liberty to quit Saint Pelagie, he refused to budge, saying that those who had sent him there without a shadow of right, had as little right to liberate him. The Governor expostulated with him, but in vain, and he was allowed to sleep over the matter, on the idea that the morning would bring wiser counsels. When morning came, however, the sturdy Republican declared his intention of persisting in his determination. The Governor, embarrassed, was about to retire, when the lucky idea struck him of announcing to his prisoner that as no provision would be made in the budget of the establishment for his board, he would be compelled to stop the supplies. This brought down his refractory inmate at once, and he left the prison grumbling loudly about the inconsistency of the Government, and announcing his intention of following up his provocations to M. Paul de Cassagnac, to whose office he in fact shortly after repaired, with a couple of witnesses, to renew his eccentric challenge, the terms of which I sent you in a former letter. M. de Cassagnac, I need not add, persisted in his refusal to meet him in the fashion proposed.

It is affirmed, I know not with how much truth, that since the appearance of the amnesty, Henri Rochefort has been to Paris and passed twenty-four hours here. He just took time to snuff the air of the Boulevards and was off again. He is about to publish a letter on the political situation.

THE EMPRESS' VISIT TO THE EAST.

It was thought that the Emperor's recent indisposition would have put a stop to the preparations for Eugenie's visit to Corsica and the East. Some of the journals even went so far as to assert that the project had been definitely renounced. Such, however, is not the fact. The Empress' indisposition has not been of a character to suggest even for a moment the idea of the abandonment of her Majesty's journey. All her tradespeople are occupied night and day in pushing forward the preparations for it. This week Her Majesty's dressmaker packed up twenty-four magnificent costumes which are to be worn on State occasions. Dr. Conneau is at Ajaccio organizing the arrangements for the Empress' reception. It is said that Prince Napoleon will accompany her, the *brouille de famille* having been made up.

M. BEUST AND M. DE BISMARCK.

The passage at arms between these two able diplomatists, which is just now occupying the attention of European politicians, has more of smoke than fire in it. The *Nouvelle Presse*, of Vienna, hits the mark when it says that in provoking a diplomatic discussion on the delicate subject of the interpretation of the treaty of Prague, M. de Bismarck is only trying to obtain information regarding certain international relations which are not very clear to him. "They know too well at Berlin," adds that journal, "the need that Austria has of peace, to send dispatches of this kind with secondary objects. But Count Bismarck fears '*la main chaleureuse*,' of which there was recently question in the delegation. He wants to know exactly what he has to expect on that subject. And it is this that constitutes, in our eyes, the grave significance of the Prussian dispatches. The Berlin Cabinet does not fear that Austria alone will bar to her the passage of the Main; it knows well that Austria will not go to war for the treaty of Prague. But it is desirous to learn how things stand between Austria and France, in order to ascertain how far it can go."

LYNCH LAW IN BARCELONA.

The sad necessities which the corruption or inefficiency of the local authorities in outlying regions in the United States sometimes impose upon our people are often made a subject of reproach against us by European journals. Take, however, the following scenes which have just occurred in the populous City of Barcelona, and say whether we can any longer be held to have the monopoly of this wild kind of justice.

Between 1 and 2 of the afternoon of the 14th, in the Avenue San Juan, near the public grounds which go by the name of "the Generals' Garden," an individual, whose name is unknown, stole the watch of a young man who was passing through it. The person robbed called out for aid, and tried to arrest the thief, but the latter stabbed him in the breast with a knife and stretched him dead on the ground. The assassin was immediately seized by the crowd, who tried to kill him. The Municipal Guard arrived just in time to preserve his life and to shut him up in a small station-house, in front of which they remained to protect him. The crowd, however, continued to increase, and the statements which they heard, as well as the spectacle of the body of the victim, excited and exasperated them to such a degree, that they drove away the guard, forced the doors of the station-house, and in a few seconds killed the prisoner with sticks and hammers taken from the stone-cutters who happened to be working near the spot. The Civil Governor now arrived with a few of the Police, and tried to prevent the crowd from dragging the corpse through the streets, as they appeared determined to do. All his efforts and those of his escort failed, and the corpse, bleeding and horribly mutilated, was tied by the feet, and, according to a barbarous custom but too often practiced in Spain, dragged over the pavement of the principal streets of the city by the furious multitude, which continued to inflict stabs and blows upon it. It was only when they reached the Ramble that the authorities, the public force and a few honorable citizens appeared and snatched the lifeless remains from their hands and conveyed them to the hospital in a covered handcart.

While this scene was occurring a man who contrived to effect his escape had forcibly taken in another street a sum of one hundred douros from a person from Mahon, and a few moments after a woman was arrested for stealing 120 reals from a lady who was passing through the Plaza de Catalogne.

The same evening the Police were conducting to the station at the Hotel de Ville a man who had just stolen a couple of pairs of boots, when they were surrounded by the exasperated multitude, who tried to inflict summary justice on the culprit, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Police succeeded in carrying off the thief, and that not without his receiving several rather severe blows. But when he entered the station-house the crowd endeavored to force their way into the Hotel de Ville, all the doors of which had happily been closed in time, and owing to the interference of a Republican Deputy, Tutran, they were at last prevailed upon to disperse.

IMMORALITY AMONG THE CLERGY.

A prosecution has just been instituted against a Dominican at Dusseldorf for immoral relations with five young girls under fourteen years of age, who were in the habit of going to the convent, and whom the monk in question, Pere Euchem, attracted there by making them presents of images of saints. The prosecution is said to have established the facts in a manner which leaves no doubt of the man's guilt. He has fled to Holland.

The communal school of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine at Beauvais has just been the scene of a similar scandal. Two of the masters were discovered to have committed attempts on the chastity of the young children intrusted to their surveillance. It was reported that the authors of these abominable acts had disappeared, and that justice had closed its eyes to them. The *Avenir National*, however, contradicts this statement, and says that the authorities have acted with vigilance and firmness in the case. One of the Brothers had quitted Beauvais. He was overtaken, and was lodged in prison on Friday last. The other, who had remained in the city, has been also arrested. They are both to be brought up for trial at the next Assizes.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

The "Chatte Blanche" is having an immense success at the Gaiete. On Saturday night, notwithstanding the number of Press admissions, the receipts were 4,477 francs. On Monday 6,630 francs were taken, on Tuesday 6,486 francs, and on Wednesday over 7,000 francs.

A new opera by Halevy, the score of which has just been obtained from the family of the late composer by M. Pasdeloup, is to be produced this Winter at the Theatre Lyrique. It is entitled "Noe." The contract was signed on Wednesday last.

PERSONAL.

There was quite an influx of Americans last week from Switzerland and Germany for the Imperial *fêtes*. General Banks was among those who returned here. Governor Fenton left yesterday for Switzerland with his daughter. Senator Ramsey, General Negley and Mr. Barney are still in Paris.

AN UNFORTUNATE EDITOR.

He is Cowhided in the Streets of Meriden, Conn.

From the New-Haven Journal, Sept. 1.

The editor of the Meriden *Recorder*, Mr. Luther G. Riggs, seems to have either a most unfortunate way of editing his paper, or a very sensitive corps of readers. We are inclined to think that the former is the case. About two years ago, Mr. George W. Rogers, the Ex-Postmaster of Meriden, attempted to horsewhip him, and a fight ensued, during which pistols were drawn, and bloody noses attested to the fierceness of the encounter. Last year, Mr. Stephen Ives, the landlord of the Meriden Hotel, knocked Mr. Riggs down in the Post Office, and now we learn that yesterday morning he was again knocked down in the street, and horsewhipped in the presence of a crowd of spectators, by Mr. Wilbur F. Parker, son of Ex-Mayor Charles Parker, who, after committing the act, went before the Police Court and surrendered himself, pleaded guilty to an assault, and received and paid a fine of $20 and costs. All of these assaults are instigated, it is alleged, by slanderous articles in Mr. Riggs' paper. The facts in this case are reported as follows: Ex-Mayor Parker, a short time ago, discharged from his employ a workman named Theron Scott, Jr., for some misconduct. This incensed the young man, who called at the Mayor's house and abused him. The Mayor arrested him, and on the way to the lockup Scott struck him with an umbrella. The Mayor's son, Mr. Wilbur F. Parker, seeing his father assaulted, in turn assaulted Scott, who was finally taken to the Police Office and fined. After the recurrence of these events, it is alleged that Mr. Riggs published daily articles reflecting on Mr. Parker and his family. On Monday evening he published the following:

"A disgraceful scene was enacted in the depot, in the presence of a large crowd, last Saturday afternoon, the participants being a young man named Wilbur F. Parker, and an aged man named Scott. We are informed that Parker abused Mr. Scott, who is a quiet and inoffensive man, in a most shameful manner, and that the disputants had collared each other and were mutually threatening blows, when they were separated by the Police. Scott has been in the employ of Mr. Charles Parker, and makes the claim, though with what truth we do not know, that he has been unjustly treated, and that an unfair advantage has been taken of him, so that he has not received his just dues. But no one will believe this true of Mr. Charles Parker. It will be remembered that some months since Scott called upon Mr. Charles Parker, asking that justice be done him, and that justice was measured out to him with a vengeance—he being arraigned before the Police Court the next morning on a charge of 'assaulting his Honor the Mayor,' though the Court found that the extent of Scott's offending was the telling Mr. Parker to his face some very unpalatable truths."

Young Parker met Mr. Riggs the next morning on Colony-street, when a conversation in reference to this publication, and previous ones, ensued, resulting in young Parker knocking Riggs down, and then applying the whip to his back sharply for a few seconds. Riggs finally escaped, and jumped aboard the 9 o'clock train at the depot and went to Hartford. It is a matter much to be regretted that so disgraceful an affair should have occurred in a sister city, with so fair a fame as that of Meriden. No paper is published that does not occasionally say something to disturb the equanimity of some of its readers, but few ever admit to their columns anything that brings the cowhide into the sanctum or upon the editor's back. There is no need of it. The editor can be severe without villifying, and he has no business to use his columns to gratify personal malice. We doubt not that the three gentlemen who have in turn assaulted Mr. Riggs, were too hasty, and at the same time we apprehend that Mr. Riggs has in his articles respecting these gentlemen, overstepped his bounds of newspaper criticism.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Preparations for the Exhibition of 1869—Plan and Arrangements of the Building.

The annual exhibition of the American Institute is to be held this year in the Empire City Skating Rink building, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, which was yesterday opened for the reception of goods, and will remain so (Sunday excepted) until the 8th inst., when the exhibition season will begin. The hours for visiting are to be from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., the closing of the exhibition to be formally announced, after the award of premiums shall have been made, on the evening of Oct. 30. The main building is 360 feet in length by 176 feet in width, giving an area of 45,500 square feet, all of which is already engaged by exhibitors, and last evening there were applications on file for 2,000 feet of exhibiting space more than can be provided. A new building is now being erected at the easterly end of the Rink, which will be 200 feet long by 80 feet wide, for the exhibition of machinery driven by steam. Two engines, of ninety horse power each, will furnish the motive power for the machinery on exhibition, among which there are to be pumps, engines, a file cutter, lathes, planing machines, Merrill's tilt and atmospheric hammer and drop press, spinning machines, steam hammers, a Bullock printing press, Lyle's positive loom, and many other of the newest inventions for divers uses. The steam boilers for driving this mass of machinery are to be located in the rear of the new building. A large blacksmith's forge of new invention will also be located here, and be in constant operation. One prominent and attractive feature of the display will be the special exposition of the wool industry of the United States, and the arts auxiliary thereto, under the immediate direction of the National Wool-Growers' Association which is composed of distinguished agriculturists, representing the various State and County Societies which foster the production of wool.

This exposition will occupy the northeast quarter of the building; and in the southeast quarter will be the display of agricultural implements. For the sake of convenience, the articles on exhibition will be classified into seven departments, as follows:

1. The Department of Fine Arts and Education, consisting of paintings on canvas, glass, &c., engravings, lithographs, photographs, sculpture, musical instruments, specimens of printing and bookbinding, philosophical instruments, &c.

2. The Department of the Dwelling, comprising apparatus for warming, lighting, cooling and ventilating, cooking stoves, kitchen utensils, carpets, oil-cloths, tapestry, cabinet furniture, table furniture, ornaments for parlors, building accessories, mantels, grates, &c.

3. The Department of Dress and Handicraft, including wearing apparel for both sexes, sewing machines, artificial limbs, wigs and hair-work, jewelry, trunks, umbrellas, &c.

4. The Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy—soaps, toilet preparations, acids, leather, furs, India rubber and gutta-percha preparations, paints, dye-stuffs, sugars, confectionery, minerals, ores, apparatus for making gas, natural stones used in building, &c.

5. The Department of Engines and Machinery—Machines for working wood, metal and all tools used by artisans or in factories, not otherwise provided for.

6. The Department of Intercommunication, containing locomotive engines, cars, carriages, wagons, sleighs, models of ocean or river vessels, electric telegraphs, &c.

7. The Department of Agriculture and Horticulture—specimens of plants and flowers, fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese, plows, cultivators, mowers, reapers, churns, cheese-presses, hemp, flax, cotton, &c.

Each of the above departments is to be divided into seven groups, articles of like nature being kept together. The main aisle leading through the building is to be sixteen feet wide. The interior of the Rink is to be lighted by four large sun chandeliers over the main aisle, besides numerous gas jets around the sides of the building. Two platforms are being erected midway of the building on either side, one for the musicians, and the other for the speakers of the opening and closing addresses. P. W. Downing has charge of the restaurant, which is in the front part of the building, and is now being appropriately fitted up. The officers of the Institute anticipate that this year's display will far exceed all preceding ones in extent and variety of the articles on exhibition.

THE ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Examination of the Archer Brothers—Testimony in Regard to the Assessors' Returns—Other Charges Made Against the Defendants.

Commissioner Shields proceeded, yesterday afternoon, with the further examination of the case of Charles S. and Washington Archer, grocers and wholesale liquor dealers, at No. 171 West-street, charged with having prepared fraudulent and incorrect returns of their sales. Before the testimony commenced, Assistant District-Attorney Purdy made the announcement that the Government was in possession of another complaint against the defendants, in which they were accused of having sold highwines branded as rectified spirits. The complaint substantially charges them with having branded and shipped a quantity of highwines to parties in Canandaigua, N. Y., on or about the 6th of August, 1868, under the brand of rectified spirits; also with having aided and abetted in the removal of distilled spirits on which the tax had not been paid, and with having used false and incorrect revenue brands. Another charge for having give a certain bribe to a Deputy Collector named Hines, was also alleged against them. The prosecuting attorney mentioned that he would undertake to corroborate the allegations by certain documents and by the evidence of several witnesses, but that he did not care to make the names of the latter public until the proper moment. After a brief discussion the examination into the new charges was fixed for to-day at 10 o'clock. Testimony was subsequently taken in regard to the alleged revenue returns. John R. Walker testified:

I am Chief to the Assessor of the Fourth District; I have in my possession the monthly returns of sales made by the Messrs. Archer; they extend from November 1867 to June 1869; there was a complaint made at my office concerning the returns of the Messrs. Archer; the complaint was officially investigated; I superintended the investigation, and on it made a report; the report was subsequently sent to Collector Pleasonton; I investigated the returns from July 30, 1866, to April, 1869; the aggregate difference between the returns and the amount of sales, as shown on the defendants' books, was $18,000; it was a deficiency.

Cross-examined—The complaint was made by Michael Connolly; the defendants brought up the books several times during the investigation; can't tell in what months the deficiences occurred except by the assessment rolls.

Re-direct—The defendants produced their books in obedience to a summons; some months they returned more than they ought to have returned according to their books, while other months they returned less.

At this point of the evidence the witness was called on to give the amount of sales as sworn to on the returns, together with the amount found on the sales book. Personal discrepancies were subsequently shown in the amounts on the sales book for the item of groceries as compared with the amounts furnished on the revenue return, the figures being both in excess of and below the actual amount of sales. It appeared that the aggregate sales of groceries from May, 1866, to April, 1869, amounted to $272,665, while the returns only showed $[illegible]. The returns on the sales of liquors, as compared with the actual amount of sales as shown on the sales-book, was subsequently offered in evidence as follows:

February, 1869, returns $6,145, sales $7,118; March, 1869, returns $[illegible], sales $5,715; January, 1869, returns $8,001, sales $8,892; December, 1868, returns $6,170, sales $11,385; November, 1868, returns $5,495, sales $11,408; October, 1868, returns $4,545, sales $9,908; September, 1868, returns $6,500, sales $8,176; August, 1868, returns $10,829, sales $12,896; July, 1868, returns (two-thirds of the month) $6,855, sales (same period) $4,387; April, 1869, returns $4,171, sales $5,060. The aggregate amount of the sales for the entire period was $79,235, the returns to the Assessor being $60,995. The case was finally adjourned until Friday next at 3 o'clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The German Language in the Public Schools—Petition from German-American Citizens—The Greek and Latin Professorship in the College of the City of New-York.

The New-York Board of Education resumed its semi-monthly meetings, after the Summer vacation, last evening, President R. L. Larremore in the chair.

Commissioner Gross presented a petition from a large number of German-American citizens of New-York, asking that the by laws of the Board which refer to the teaching of the German language, be amended in two particulars, viz.: Section 61, so that it shall provide that the German language shall be taught for at least one hour, daily, by regular assistant teachers as a regular branch of study, in a number of ward schools to be designated by the Board of Education, which number shall not be less than one-third of the whole number of ward schools in the City. The second amendment prayed for was that of section 62, by striking out the word "German," or the words "or the German language," in the text, as the Board of Trustees of the wards may determine.

The petition was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

The Committee on Heating Apparatus recommended that the sum of $5,332 85 be expended in providing heaters for Grammar School No. 56, in the Sixteenth Ward, and the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

It was resolved to request the Comptroller to place the sum of $350,000 with the City Chamberlain, for school expenses.

Commissioner Wood moved that School No. 17, in the Twenty-second Ward, be abolished on 1st proximo, unless the trustees shall have provided a suitable building for its occupation before that date. The motion prevailed.

Commissioner Sands moved that the Committee on Supplies be authorized to advertise in the daily newspapers for bids to furnish coal for the schools during the present year, and the motion was adopted.

The Board finally adjourned until the 15th inst.

THE GREEK AND LATIN PROFESSORSHIP IN THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE.

The following gentlemen are among the prominent candidates for the vacant Professorship of the Latin and Greek languages in the College of the City of New-York, viz.: Mr. William B. Silber, formerly a pupil in old Public School No. 12, and a native of this City. Mr. Silber graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in August, 1850, the second in rank in his class. In February, 1851, (two years after the opening of the College) he was appointed in the classical department under the late Dr. Owen, and has since then served as his senior assistant. During Dr. Owen's last illness, he performed the duties of the Professor in that department, and, just before the late Board of Education was deposed, he was recommended to act as Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages in the College.

In the year 1866 the University of the City of New-York conferred the honorary degree of "Doctor in Philosophy" upon Mr. Silber, as a mark of its appreciation of his scholarship and attainments.

Dr. Silber is the author of several text-books in Latin and Greek, which are used in the College and elsewhere. Mr. Tindall, a graduate of the College, and who is a tutor in the same department of some nine or ten years' standing; and Mr. Hehermann, who is classical instructor in the commercial department in St. Francis Xavier's College, in this City. The choice of Professor will probably be made by the College Committee next week.

KEROSENE AGAIN.

Another List of Illuminating Oils Examined by the Board of Health—Interesting Letter from Professor Chandler.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of Health, the chemist presented a report of tests of explosive oils, made last week. The report showed that forty-two of the specimens are below the requirements of the law in respect of the flashing or exploding point, and that thirty-eight are below 99° at flashing point. One of the specimens, the "American Safety," was found to be pure naphtha, while the greater number of the entire list evaporated an explosive vapor at from 75° to 90° Fahrenheit.

The following is the list as presented:

Dealers.	Specific Gravity.	Flashing Point.	Burning Point.
No. 765 Eighth-avenue	47	85	120
No. 738 Eighth-avenue	47.5	90	122
No. 717 Eighth-avenue	48	99	116
No. 671 Eighth-avenue	48	109	130
No. 606 Eighth-avenue	71	naphtha.	
No. 572 Eighth-avenue	47	88	120
No. 440 Eighth-avenue	46	90	117
No. 462 Eighth-avenue	47	90	118
No. 282 Eighth-avenue	47	88	114
No. 373 Eighth-avenue	47	95	116
No. 289 Eighth-avenue	47	92	124
No. 320 Eighth-avenue	47	83	108
No. 325 West Twenty-fifth-st.	48	92	123
No. 363 West Twenty-fifth-st.	47	88	102
No. 86 West Houston-street	46	94	113
No. 99 West Houston-street	46.5	96	120
No. 97 West Houston-street	70	naphtha.	
No. 149 Thompson-street	47	78	108
No. 105 Prince-street	48	79	110
No. 109 Thompson-street	46	97	124
No. 177 Spring-street	47	85	116
No. 109 Laurens-street	45.5	104	128
No. 130 Wooster-street	46.5	91	118
No. 183 Laurens-street	48	90	120
No. 204 Thompson-street	47	84	108
No. 221 Thompson-street	47	84	117
No. 218 Wooster-street	44.5	90	122
No. 202 Wooster-street	47	87	110
No. 117 Bleecker-street	47	78	109
No. 169 Wooster-street	46	82	120
No. 170 Wooster-street	46.5	79	108
No. 42 West Houston-street	46.5	79	108
No. 22 East Houston-street	47	77	110
No. 71 East Houston-street	47	75	108
No. 14 Prince-street	47	82	104
No. 27 Prince-street	47	85	108
No. 33 Prince-street	48	85	116
No. 46 Prince-street	46	86	114
No. 49½ Prince-street	47	93	116
No. 60 Prince-street	46.5	86	120
No. 60½ Spring-street	46	90	118
No. 56 Spring-street	47	82	116
No. 48 Spring-street	46	86	118

The Attorney was directed to prosecute the offending parties at once.

Sanitary Superintendent Harris presented an interesting letter in this connection received from Professor Chandler, of which the following is the body:

"In reply to your inquiry regarding the seeming anomaly of a low flashing point and a high burning point of temperature to some of the kerosene oils tested in the laboratory of the Board of Health, I respectfully state that kerosene oil is a mixture of numerous hydrocarbons, of varying specific gravities and boiling points. Some are volatile at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere. Others require a temperature of 580° Fahrenheit for their vaporization. Some have a specific gravity of 30° B and less, and others are 70° B. Between the two extreme points of temperature and gravity for nearly every degree, exists a hydrocarbon in kerosene oil, (crude.)

In testing an oil, when the temperature attained exceeds the vaporing point of naphtha, the vapors gradually pass to the surface of the oil and are ignited upon the application of a flame. If the percentage of naphtha is small, the vapor passes out of the oil slowly, and does not afford a continuous flame, but flashes and goes out; but if the percentage of naphtha and hydrocarbons, at low boiling points, is larger, the supply of vapor affords a continuous flame. So an oil containing two or three per cent. of naphtha would have a comparatively low flashing point, but might have a high burning point. In the first report upon kerosene oil by the chemist, when an oil of this description was subjected to distillation, you will observe these facts verified by a quantitative analysis in this report.

The letter was ordered to be filed.

Burglary in Broadway.

An attempt was made by burglars to break open the safe of Sackett, Davis & Co., jewelers, No. 5[illegible] Broadway, on Monday night. After trying in vain to effect an entrance into the safe, the burglars abandoned the attempt, and proceeding to the second story of the building occupied as a fur store, stole about $1,500 worth of furs, with which they decamped. No arrests were made.

THE WIFE MURDER.

Details of the Horrible Crime—The Husband and Brother of the Woman Held for Trial.

An inquest was held at the Morgue yesterday, by Coroner Rollins, in the case of Mrs. Bridget Woods, who was alleged to have been beaten to death by her husband, James Woods, aided by her brother, Owen Clarke, in a shanty in West Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, as already fully reported in the Times. The room in which the inquest was held was crowded by a number of "squatters," tenants of the miserable hovels in that locality. The following is an abstract of the testimony taken before the Coroner:

Mary J. Devine, living in West Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, testified: Deceased and the prisoner had been in the habit of drinking to excess; they had been drinking on Monday together with a Mrs. Burns who lived with them; witness saw them during the day indulging in a drunken dance; they continued to drink and carouse all through the night, making noise enough to disturb all the neighborhood; at three o'clock in the morning witness hearing the noise of a disturbance between the parties, got up and saw Mrs. Wood running out of the shanty, followed by her husband who overtook her, and seizing her by the throat struck her several times and jammed her head against the walls of Owen Clarke's shanty; the woman made no outcry owing to the fact that her husband held her by the throat; the parties then went into the shanty and no more noise was heard; on Tuesday morning witness went into Woods' shanty and found Mrs. Woods lying insensible on the floor bleeding from wounds in the head; Mrs. Burns, who was still intoxicated, said, "I have been nearly murdered by the bloody rascals," meaning Woods and his wife; Woods was not there at that time; at the time of the assault Woods raised his foot as if to kick deceased but the witness did not see him do so.

Willie Mulligan, aged 8 years, testified that he saw Wood strike and kick the deceased; he saw him strike her with a piece of wood; he also saw Owen Clarke, a brother of deceased choke her; witness is employed in a slaughter-house near the scene of the assault; the inmates of Woods' shanty had been dancing and making a noise all night; deceased fell into Clarke's shanty when struck, and was pulled out by Clarke and Woods; it was while in this shanty that Woods kicked deceased in the head, and she then halloed "murder," and Clarke choked her; the men then dragged her from the shanty and took her to Woods' shanty, where she laid on the floor with a pillow under her head; Woods again kicked her about the head and body; there was blood issuing from her ear and from the wounds in the head; both men were drunk; after the parties went into the shanty of the Woods witness went back to his work.

Mary Kenny, who lives in an adjoining shanty, testified that about three o'clock in the morning she heard the cries of "murder" and "watch," and found the cries to proceed from Woods' shanty; the cries continued for nearly twenty minutes; deceased cried, "Oh! don't murder me;" "Is there no one to help me?" the cries were followed by moaning; Clarke then came out of the shanty, carrying a tin pail; at six o'clock witness got up, and was told that Mrs. Woods was in a dying condition; saw Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Burns drunk on the previous day; the occupants were habitual drunkards, and rows were of frequent occurrence; had been told by the deceased that she had been badly beaten by Clarke some time previous.

Mary McCloskey, who also lives in an adjoining shanty, testified that she heard the disturbance during the night, but did not get up; in the morning witness visited Mrs. Woods, and found her speechless and insensible; she was bleeding from wounds on the head and blood was flowing from the mouth; Woods came in drunk, and fell beside the bed; he was then arrested.

Officer Thomas P. Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, testified that a sister of deceased came to him and said that her sister had been murdered; he accompanied her to the shanty, and found Mrs. Woods insensible and bleeding; Woods, who was very drunk, was seated near the entrance to the shanty, and was arrested; he acknowledged that he had "done it;" during the afternoon Mrs. Mary Dayley, who was under arrest for intoxication, accused Owen Clarke of being concerned in the assault, and on her information Clarke was arrested. Mrs. Burns, who lived in the shanty next to the Woods, disappeared soon after the arrest, and has not since turned up.

Owen Clarke was then questioned by the Coroner, and stated that on the night of the affray he was with his wife in South Brooklyn; he first heard of the death of his sister while riding up town on a Tenth-avenue car; he knew nothing of the affray or the death of his sister until told of it as stated above.

Dr. John Beach testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found lacerations on the back of the head and beneath the left ear, fracturing the skull; on opening into the skull a quantity of extravasated blood was found on the brain; one of the small arteries of the brain was ruptured; death was caused by compression of the brain, the result of the violence mentioned.

This concluded the testimony in the case, and after a short deliberation the jury rendered a verdict against Woods for the killing of his wife. In his formal examination Woods stated that he was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, and a laborer by occupation. He pleaded "Guilty." The Coroner thereupon committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Clarke was also sent to the Tombs as an accessory.

Meeting of Fire Commissioners—Reports and Communications.

At the regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners, held yesterday at Firemen's Hall, No. 127 Mercer-street, the monthly report of Chief Engineer Kingsland was received and ordered to be filed. It shows that during August there were sixty-one fires and eight false alarms; very few of the fires were of great extent, and only four extended beyond the buildings in which they originated. A communication was received from F. S. Massey, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn, stating that a failure on the part of the contractor to furnish tenders had placed that city in a critical condition, and asking what tenders could be spared them from New-York, and for what time. It was referred to the Committee on Apparatus with instructions to make immediate answer. A communication was received through the Fire Marshal from the President of an insurance company stating that a Maiden-lane firm was shipping dangerous oils, and asking that it be stopped, which was appropriately referred. The following letter was issued to the Department as Circular No. 3:

Brevoort House, New-York,
Aug. 20, 1869.

General Alexander Shaler, President Metropolitan Fire Department, New-York:

Dear Sir: Before taking my tour through the United States I must trouble you with this short letter, offering my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for all the kindness and attention which I have received from you and your colleagues and the Department generally over which you so ably preside.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to the inhabitants of New-York to find their Fire Department making such rapid advances under your auspices, and of honorable pride to the officers and men to have the privilege of assisting to accomplish such a result as it was my good fortune yesterday to see exemplified.

I beg you to convey to your colleagues, and to all ranks of the Fire Department, my most cordial congratulations on their success. I am really without words to express my sense of your great kindness as I should wish to do, and I can only end as I began, by saying that I most sincerely and heartily thank you.

Your very grateful friend,
EYRE M. SHAW,
Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, London.

Bids for City Lunatic Asylum Stock.

The following are the official awards of City Lunatic Asylum stock, proposals for which were opened on Tuesday:

C. E. Poillon	$5,000@105
Vermilye & Co.	50,000@102.05
William B. Bolles	25,000@102.50
James G. King's Sons	40,000@105
George K. Sistare	40,000@102.10
George K. Sistare	40,000@102.02
George K. Sistare	50,000@102.07
George K. Sistare	50,000@102.01
Total	$300,000

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Barnard, J.

No. 62—Floto vs. Osgood. | No. 153—Lee vs. Clark.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 1.

By Judge Jones.

Joles vs. Matthews; attachment vacated without costs.

Loss vs. Grau; proceedings discontinued as to defendant Grau.

Monaghan vs. Wollberg et al.; motion granted.

Day vs. Arnheim; motion granted.

Panott vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion granted.

Wolfe vs. Townsend; proceedings dismissed by default.

O'Toole, by guardian, vs. The Managers of the Reformatory for Juvenile Delinquents; motion granted.

Meyer vs. Wilke; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Raphaelsky vs. Lynch et al.; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 1.

By Judge Barnard.

George Jones vs. Mark M. Stanfield; motion granted.

East River Ferry Company vs. John S. Meyer; motion denied.

Elizabeth M. Bailey vs. Edward D. Bailey; reference ordered to take proof.

James Birdsal vs. Jona H. Blaine; motion denied.

Helen F. Brase vs. Edmond Brase; referred back for additional proof.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Opinions of Chief Justice Chase.

THE CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPANY—SEIZURES BY TREASURY AGENTS.

The following opinions by Chief Justice Chase have just been made public:

Perdicaris vs. The Charleston Gaslight Company.—1. The sequestration act of the Confederate Congress, and all proceedings thereunder, are to be treated as absolutely null and void, and a court of equity will decree such relief in the premises as may be necessary. 2. If a corporation fail to bring suit for its protection, any stockholder may proceed for his own benefit.

Opinion of the Court by Mr. Chief Justice Chase.—The bill in this case was filed by the plaintiff in his own behalf, and in behalf of any others who might come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit. It is stated that the shares in the Charleston Gas Light Company's stock belonging to the plaintiff and others were sequestered under an act of the Confederate Government, and sold during the civil war. It is also stated that in lieu of those shares other shares of a corresponding amount were delivered to the purchasers, and the prayer of the bill is that the certificates thus issued may be declared invalid; that they may be ordered to be delivered up to be canceled; that the defendants may be restrained from bringing suit for transfer; and that the Company may be restrained from allowing such transfer, and from the payment of dividends. To this bill there is a general demurrer filed by part of the defendants, and a motion to dissolve the injunction already granted. The only question in the case is whether the parties are entitled to any relief in this Court. Upon the case made by the bill, this question is twofold. First, whether the plaintiffs have a case of equity; second, whether this Court has jurisdiction of the controversy between the plaintiff and defendants. It is not claimed that the transfer of shares, sequestered and sold under the authority of the Confederate Government, conveyed exclusive title to the defendants. It has been repeatedly decided, both by the Circuit Courts and by the Supreme Court of the United States, that all acts of the Confederate Government, or the Government of a State hostile to the United States, and prejudicial to the rights of citizens of States adhering to the Union, are void, and convey no title. Perdicaris is a citizen of an adjoining State. It is proper to add that the Gaslight Company has acted upon the principle just stated. It is true that it erased from the books the names of the original stockholders, whose stock was sold under the Sequestration act, and issued new certificates to the purchasers. But this was during the war. Since the war ended it has reinstated the names of the original stockholders, and recognized fully their right to dividends. The certificates issued to the purchasers from the Confederate receiver are, however, still outstanding. Perdicaris, as owner of original stock, claims the interposition of the Court against the defendants, who, in virtue of their purchases from the receiver, assert a claim to be recognized as stockholders upon an equality with himself. It is very clear that Mr. Perdicaris has a good case in equity. If the whole stock had belonged to stockholders residing in other States, and had been sold under the Sequestration act, and it can be maintained, after the war, that the purchasers are entitled to recognition equally with the original stockholders, it is very clear the value of the stock to the latter would be reduced just one-half. This shows very clearly the equity of Mr. Perdicaris. There is no way by which he can be relieved except by a Court of equity. But it is insisted that the Company itself should bring suit, and that Perdicaris, being only a stockholder, cannot be heard in this Court. We do not agree to this view. It is not denied that if the Company had refused to institute proceedings, the stockholders might do so. There is no principle of equity administration which denies to a stockholder protection in a Court of equity. It is true that the corporation represents the corporate interests, and in this case it would, perhaps, be most appropriate that the corporation should bring a suit for its own protection, and for the protection of the rights of the original stockholders. But it has at least neglected and omitted to do so. Under such circumstances any stockholder may proceed. We think the bill filed in this case by the plaintiff for his own benefit, and for the benefit of his co-stockholders, is properly conceived, and that upon the case made by it the plaintiff is entitled to the relief asked. The demurrer must be overruled, and the motion to dissolve the injunction must be denied. The defendants will have leave to answer under the rule.

CIRCUIT COURT, UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Before a Jury.

SEIZURES BY TREASURY AGENTS—WHEN UNLAWFUL—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUCH OFFICIALS.

McLeod vs. Callicott.—No agent of the Treasury Department was justified in receiving, after June 30, 1865, any captured property unless theretofore surrendered; much less in making any capture of unsurrendered property. Property surrendered by the military authorities of the Confederate Government to the United States could not be released by any State or Provost Court. A Treasury agent, acting under color of law, or under a mistaken sense of duty, cannot be held liable in a private suit.

The following is the charge to the jury by Chief Justice Chase:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The District Attorney has asked for various instructions, which the Court will decline to give; not that we doubt the general correctness of most of the legal propositions contained in them, but we prefer to give you what we conceive to be the law in the case in our own language, embodying the instructions asked, so far as we think them correct, in what we say. This is an action of trespass brought by Alexander McLeod against T. C. Callicott. The plaintiff alleges that thirty-nine bales of cotton, belonging to him, were wrongfully taken by defendant and converted to his own use. The defendant pleads in justification, not denying the taking, but averring that what he did was done as special supervising agent of the Treasury Department of the United States, and in accordance with law. The plaintiff replies, denying the truth of this averment, and insisting that in what Callicott did he did not act as agent, but wrongfully and without justification in law. The pleadings present the issue which you are to try: First, Did this cotton belong to Alexander McLeod, the plaintiff, in October, 1865? Was it his property at that date? And, second, was the defendant justified in what he did by virtue of his office as supervising agent of the Treasury? That the cotton belong to the plaintiff, unless his title had been diverted by capture, seems not to be questioned. The second question alone, therefore, is important. Under several acts of Congress, during the late war, supervising agents of the Treasury Department were appointed in the several insurgent States, and charged with certain specific duties. Among these duties was that of receiving from the military officers of the United States all property captured by them, with instruction to turn it over to the proper authorities of the United States for sale and for account. In respect to citizens who had maintained a loyal adhesion to the Government of the United States, it was provided by law that this property or proceeds should be returned to them upon making the necessary proofs in the Court of Claims at any time within two years after the close of the rebellion. It is alleged, and not denied, that Callicott was supervising agent, and had this general authority. It was his duty to receive from the military officers and from private soldiers all property captured by the forces of the United States during the recent war, within his agency. If this case depended on this general authority, the only question to be determined would be whether the cotton in question was captured property. But there is something more in this case. These supervising agents were appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under regulations approved by the President of the United States, and was subject, in all respects, to his direction and control, and the general regulations established had relation only to a state of war. Now, actual hostilities between the insurgent States and the United States terminated practically in May, 1865. In the State of South Carolina a provisional Government was organized, under a proclamation of the President, in June or July of that year, and the Secretary of the Treasury, having reference to this changed condition of affairs, on the 27th of June, 1865, addressed a circular to those Treasury agents, in which he prescribed a rule for their government in the new state of things. (The Chief Justice here read the fourth section of the circular.) This section provides that officers "charged with the duty of receiving and collecting or having in their possession or under their control, captured, abandoned or confiscable personal property, will dispose of the same in accordance with regulations heretofore prescribed, and refrain from receiving such from military or naval authorities after the 30th inst." The general regulation, which required Mr. Callicott to receive all captured property from officers of the United States, was thus amended on the 27th of June, 1865, with the following limitation: "This will not be considered as interfering with the operations of agents now engaged in receiving or collecting the property recently captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, whether or not covered by, or included in, the records delivered to the United States military or Treasury authorities by rebel military officers or cotton agents." The new regulation or prohibitory order, therefore, did not extend to property which had been captured or surrendered by the military officers of the Confederate Government to the United States. But, with that exception, the prohibition is complete and final, and no agent of the Treasury Department was justified in receiving, after the 30th of June, 1865, any captured property unless theretofore surrendered; much less was any such officer warranted in making any capture of unsurrendered cotton himself, after that date, with or without military aid. He had no authority to do so. All his powers, as we have said to you, were derived from the Treasury Department, and when the Treasury Department withdrew that general authority it was at an end. The question, then, in this case, is whether this was a part of the property which had been surrendered by the military authorities of the Confederate Government to the United States prior to the 27th of June, 1865. You have heard all the evidence, and it is your province to determine whether or not this property was in that category. If it was, then it was Callicott's duty to receive it, and transmit it to the authorities of the United States for sale; and the only remedy which the owner or claimant of the cotton could possibly have would be by application to the Court of Claims of the United States. The whole matter seems to be narrowed down to the simple proposition whether the evidence before you satisfies your minds that the cotton was included in the surrender referred to in the Secretary's instructions of the 27th of June. If it was so included, then the Court charges you that neither the action of the Provost Court, relied on by the defendant, nor the action of any State Court, could withdraw it from that category without the consent of the United States. If it was on the 27th of June captured property in this sense, that is, property surrendered by the military authorities of the Confederate Government to the United States, then it remained captured property and could not be released by the action of the Provost Court. That action, if intended to have this effect, was without sanction of law, and of no avail. If it was such property, it was the duty of the defendant to take possession of it; if not, his seizure was unlawful. But there is another question, not necessarily determined by the character of the property, on which it is the duty of the Court to make some observations. By an act passed on the 27th of July, 1868, Congress declared the intent of the several acts relating to captured property. Among these was the Abandoned or Captured Property act of March 12, 1863, of which, as well as of the others, the true intent was declared to be that the remedy given in cases of seizure by preferring claim in the Court of Claims should be exclusive, precluding the owner of any property taken by agents of the Treasury Department as abandoned or captured property, in virtue "or under color of said act" from suit at common law, or any other mode of redress whatever before any Court or tribunal other than the Court of Claims. It will be for you to say whether the defendant in taking this property proceeded under color of that act. If he was proceeding in good faith, believing himself to be warranted as the officer of the National Government in taking charge of the cotton under that act, we think he is covered by its provision. We adopt this view the more readily, because in a subsequent part of the act it is provided that "in all cases in which suits of trespass" (which is this case) "may have been brought, or shall hereafter be brought, against any person for or on account of private property taken by such person as an officer of the United States, by virtue of 'any act relating to captured or abandoned property,' and the defendant shall plead, or allege in bar thereof, that such act was done, or omitted to be done, by him as an officer of the United States, in the administration of one of the acts aforesaid, or in virtue or under color thereof, such plea or allegation, if the fact be sustained by proof, shall be deemed and adjudged in law to be a complete and conclusive bar to any such suit or action." It is our duty, under this act, to say to you that the plea of the defendant in this case is a conclusive bar to this action, if you find affirmatively that the acts of his complained of in the declaration were done by him in virtue or under color of any of the acts referred to. If it was done by him, as supervising or special agent, under a mistake as to the character of that property, he is, in our judgment, protected by this act. It would not protect the United States from a demand in the Court of Claims for this property, but it would protect the officer against a private suit if he acted under color of this law, or under a mistaken sense of duty though not in strict pursuance of the law. You have heard all the evidence, and it is for you to judge whether he acted under a sense of duty or not. You can weigh the whole evidence and determine that matter for yourselves.

The only remaining point on which it is proper to instruct you is this: It is claimed by counsel that if in the event you should find for the plaintiff, you may assess what are called vindictive damages. The Court cannot say that to you. If you find for the plaintiff, it will be your duty to assess the value of the property at the time of the conversion on the 21st of October, 1865, with lawful interest from that date. The Chief Justice added: If there is anything in the evidence which satisfies you that the defendant acted without any color of law—wilfully and in flagrant disregard of his duty—then you have a right to assess vindictive damages. But it is for you to say whether there is anything of that sort in the proof.

The jury returned the following verdict: We find for the plaintiff, $11,700 68.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Rufus H. Beckwith vs. James H. Easton.—Benedict, J.—The libelant is shown to be the owner of the vessel for the hire of which this action is brought, and to be the real and only party interested in the amount claimed to be due, and he has also been treated by the respondent as the contracting party. He is, accordingly, entitled to maintain this action, not-

withstanding the fact that the agreement for the price of the boat was made in the name of other parties. Upon the proofs I am satisfied that, according to the understanding of the parties at the time, that in case the boat should be frozen up, the daily hire of the boat in question was to stop until navigation was resumed. The libelant, therefore, is not entitled to recover daily hire during the whole Winter, but must be restricted to the period during which the boat was in actual use in the service of the respondents. The decree will accordingly be in favor of the libelant for that period at the agreed rate. The amount which will be due under the decision can doubtless be agreed upon by the parties. If not a reference may be taken to compute the amount.

James Gray vs. the Steamship Helvetia and the Steamboat Princeton.—BENEDICT, J.—This is an action brought by the owners of the canal-boat *John Fer*, which while being towed by the steamboat *Princeton* in the East River, as she was passing the bows of the steamship *Helvetia*, was struck by the steamship and sunk. No fault is charged upon the persons in charge of the canal-boat, and the only question in the case is whether the collision was occasioned by fault of the *Princeton* or of the *Helvetia*, or by the fault of both. After a careful examination of the proofs, I am satisfied that both those vessels were guilty of negligence, and that both must be held liable for the damage that ensued. The decree will accordingly be in favor of the libelant against both the vessels proceeded against, with an order for reference to ascertain the amount.

The Admiralty calendar will be called in the United States Court on the 13th inst., and the balance of the month will be devoted to the hearing of this class of cases.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 1.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

James B. Haskins vs. Edward P. Ross et al.—In this case Judge CARDOZO has made the following order defining the duties of Judge Allen the receiver, in relation to the payments of the debts of the Merchants' Union Express Company:

ORDER.—On reading and filing the petition of William F. Allen, receiver of certain property and effects of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and on motion of Mr. Van Brunt, of counsel for the receiver, and after hearing counsel opposed, it is ordered that the said receiver publish a notice at least once in each week for three successive weeks in the State paper published in the City of Albany, in one public newspaper published in the City of Auburn, and in the New-York *Leader*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, requiring all creditors and other persons having claims against the said Merchants' Union Express Company, to present their said claims to him at his office in the City of Albany, on or before the first day of October next, properly verified. And it is further ordered that Gratz Nathan, Esq., of the City and County of New-York, be appointed a referee to examine said claims and report thereon to this Court, and that the claims which have been or shall be presented to the said receiver be referred to the said referee, and that the said referee take proof thereof, and report from time to time to this Court such claims as shall be proved to his satisfaction; and that upon the coming in and confirmation of the report or reports of said referee, the claims which shall be allowed be paid by said receiver, and that said referee be at liberty to attend and take proof of the said claims in the Counties of New-York, Albany and Cayuga, as he shall deem expedient.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

This Court opened yesterday, Judge CARDOZO on the Bench, and no cases being ready for trial, the Court was adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF WHISKY.

JOHN ROSS, the proprietor of a distillery at No. 358 West Thirty-ninth-street, and ADOLPHUS NEWMAN were jointly charged with having removed five barrels of whisky on which the tax had not been paid from their distillery to some other place, and with having concealed it after the removal. They were held to bail for examination.

DECISION IN A COUNTERFEITING CASE.

It was decided yesterday, in the case of Henry Layton, charged with having passed counterfeit currency, that the prisoner could be held for trial, notwithstanding the fact that the Government had not produced the bogus money in evidence at the time of the examination. The Commissioner contended that the currency had been concealed or destroyed by the accused, and was *prima facie* evidence of his guilt.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

THE ALLEGED THEFT IN BROADWAY.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of Samuel E. Briggs, the reputed proprietor of a gaming-house at No. 615 Broadway, who stands charged with having stolen a pocket-book, containing $100, from Wm. T. Gillen, of No. 26 Mott-street, as previously published in the TIMES. Gillen was cross-examined, and testified that he had seen Briggs two or three times since the robbery, and had attempted to obtain the return of the money; he did not recollect the place or time of the robbery, as he had drank a great deal and was stupefied.

Thomas McLeod, the hack-driver, testified that he saw Briggs take the money from Gillen, but was told not to interfere as the parties were friends.

Wm. Wendall also testified that he saw Briggs take the money from Gillen's pocket.

Edward Throckmorton and *Frank A. Backus* were called for the defence, and testified that they were present at the time, and heard Briggs ask Gillen to lend him $25; Gillen replied, "Not a cent;" as Briggs turned to go out Gillen called him back and said I wont lend $25 but I'll lend you $100 if you want it; Briggs replied that he did and Gillen then took his pocket-book out and laid it on the bar; he commenced to count the money but was too drunk; Briggs then counted $100 which he took and gave Gillen the pocket-book containing the balance of the money back.

This concluded the testimony and Justice DOWLING decided to hold Briggs for trial in $2,000 bail.

A STREET ROBBERY.

Christopher Scone and Thomas Burns were arraigned yesterday, charged with having, on Sunday last, assaulted John McKeon, of No. 60 West Broadway, and stolen $7 from him. Both the prisoners pleaded not guilty and were committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

STOLEN AND PAWNED.

Francis Dorneny, No. 480 Broadway, made a complaint stating that on the 8th of July last Alfred Sanders had stolen from him a bed and bed-clothing, all valued at $40. The accused upon being arraigned confessed that he had pawned the articles, but stated that he had done so to pay the rent, and that he had pawned his own property before taking that of Dorneny. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Silleck, of the Twentieth Precinct, met William Nelson and Felix P. Murphy on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirtieth-street, carrying a large bundle. As they could give no satisfactory account of themselves they were taken into custody, and subsequent investigations showed that the bundle contained clothing stolen from the store of Abraham Marks, No. 1[illegible] West Thirtieth-street, which had been entered by burglars during the night. When arraigned they were ready with the old plea that the stolen articles had been given them by an unknown man in the street, but this being ineffectual they were committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of burglary.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

POCKET PICKING.

John O'Donnell, of No. 243 Avenue B, charged Patrick Harrington, residing in East Twelfth-street, with having stolen a gold watch from him while he was standing at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B. The prisoner was committed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 1, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	123	60 Citizens' Gas	180
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	121⅛	100 A. M. U. Ex.	35
107,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121⅝	50 do....bet. call	34¾
70,000 do.	121⅝	200 N. Y. Cen.	203¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛	600 do....s30	203⅝
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅛	100 do.	203⅝
25,000 do....s3	112⅛	100 do.	203⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛	300 Harlem R.	160
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n.	51⅜	1000 Reading R.	97⅛
5,000 Ga. St. 6s	84¼	100 do.	97⅛
60,000 N. C. S. 6s, new, spec. tax	59	100 do....b10	97⅛
30,000 do.	59⅜	70 Lake S. & M. S.	105
1,000 Missouri 6s	87¾	100 do....c	105
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.	76	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅝
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	300 do.	88
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	89	200 Chi. & N. W.	84⅞
3,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	91	300 do.	84¾
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94½	200 do.	84¾
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	92¼	200 do....b5	84⅞
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	102	1200 do.	84⅞
7,000 Mil. & St. P. 6s, 1st M.	101	600 do.	84¾
7,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st	97	15 do.	85
3,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	88½	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	94⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	92	300 do.	94⅛
1,500 West. U. Tel. 7s bds.	99	35 do.	95
300 Lake S. Div. B.	93	500 Chi. & R. I....s30	114
1,000 C. & R. I. 1st M bds.	100½	300 do.	114
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	1300 do.	114⅛
25 Bk. of Commerce	127	700 do....s30	114⅛
11 Continental Bk.	100⅞	40 do.	114⅛
10 West. U. Tel.	37¼	300 Mil. & St. P.	79¼
25 do.	37¼	10 P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd	89½
100 do.	37¼	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32½
100 do.	37½	100 Chic. & Alt.	154½
100 Pacific Mail	80	50 N. J. Central	107¼
		100 do.	107
		100 do.	106¾
		11 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	140
		200 H. & St. J. R.	120
		200 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	128

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	122¼	41,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	121⅝
25,000 do.	122¼	10,000 do.	121⅝
10,000 do....b3	122¼	600 do....small	121⅝
3,300 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	122⅝	4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112⅛
10,000 do.	122¼	37,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ex	112⅛
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	123⅜	15,000 do.	112⅛
2,500 do.	122¾	60,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	111⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65	122¼	10,000 do.	111⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	121⅞		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	51⅜	200 L. Shore & M. S.	105
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, new ser.	48½	100 Mich. Cen.	129
5,000 do.	48⅝	40 do.	128½
1,000 Erie 4th M.	82½	100 Chi. & N. W.	85
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	88½	300 do.	85¼
5,000 C. R. I. & P. R. 7s	95	1000 do.	85⅛
100 West. U. T.	37¼	5 do....bet. call	85
200 do.	37⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts. b30	108
100 Quicksilver	15½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	94⅝
100 do. bet. c. b30	15½	1000 Chi. & R. I....s30	114⅝
100 Pacific Mail....s30	79⅞	500 do.	115
100 do.	80	100 do....b30	115⅛
10 do.	80⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R. b30	79½
123 Adams Ex.	58½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅝
100 do.	58⅝	100 T., W. & W....s30	82
100 U. S. Ex.	62	100 do....s10	82½
100 Hud'n R. bet. call	186¼	100 do.	82½
200 Reading....b30	97⅛	100 N. J. Cen. R.	107
100 do....b5	97⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	82
		100 H. & St. J. R. b. c.	125

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Quick. M. Co.	15	400 Ohio & Miss.	32¼
100 West. U. T.	37⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	85⅛
200 Reading	97⅛	100 Hudson R.	186½
200 L. S. & M. S....b3	105⅛	100 do....b3	186½
100 do....c	105⅛	200 Fort Wayne	88¾
100 do....b3	105⅛		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The Schedule of the Public Debt to the close of August, the full text of which will probably appear on another page of this paper, is reported this afternoon, to show a further decrease in the Debt of *five millions six hundred thousand dollars*, as compared with the close of July. And this, after charging off a requisition for *ten million of dollars* for the Pension Service, (half yearly,) not due until the 4th of the present month. The Revenues of August, both Customs and Taxes, were on a liberal scale, but the substantial reduction of the Debt comes from the economies in the Public Expenditures, which, exclusive of the ten millions for the September Pensions, amount to only $10,788,652, viz.:

Civil and Diplomatic	$3,850,431
War and Navy Services	5,464,013
Indian Service	1,474,218
Total	$10,788,652

The first of the September purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, $2,000,000, were made at the Treasury Office at noon to-day out of the Sealed offers of $6,731,750, as follows:

OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Jay Cooke & Co.	$2,000,000	120.10
Humbert Brothers	124,500	120.20@120.60
Zerega & Co.	20,000	120.03@120.08
Reid, Leo & Co.	278,000	120.25@120.74
Hatch, Foote & Co.	20,000	120.62
Fisk & Hatch	1,500,000	120.29@120.32
Marx & Co.	283,100	120.15@120.37
R. Sweet & Co.	402,000	120.14@120.63
Heiser's Sons	121,000	120.35@120.66
E. Brandon & Co.	350,000	120.18@121
R. B. Ames	25,000	120.12
W. H. Ballantyne	100,000	120.20
White, Morris & Co.	20,000	120.23
Smith, Randolph & Co.	110,000	120.30
Vermilye & Co.	900,000	120.10@120.45
Frank & Gans	200,000	120.37@120.40
Corne & Stanton	20,000	120.40@120.34
Friedman & Co.	125,200	120.11@120.23
Total offered	$6,731,750	

ACCEPTED OFFERS FOR UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Jay Cooke & Co.	$1,918,000	120.10
Vermilye & Co.	62,000	120.10
Zerega & Co.	20,000	120.03@120.08
Total purchased	$2,000,000	

Divided as follows:

1862	$183,800	1867	$387,000
1864	640,500	1868	75,000
1865	713,700		
Total			$2,000,000

The price made for the face of the Bonds, 120.10 ℔ cent., is equal, with the value of the Gold Interest added and accrued to the sellers as a separate transaction, to 121.43¼ ℔ cent. for the July and January 5-20s and to 122.76¼ ℔ cent. for the May and November, reckoning Gold at 133¼ ℔ cent. These were about the rates in the Open Market before the offers at the Treasury, and later in the day the Public Funds generally closed steady, although the large amounts offered to the Sinking Fund were rather a surprise to some of the operators.

As the Treasury Office here was reduced last night (at the close of August) to less than five millions of dollars in its Currency Balances, while $9,105,000 stands to the credit and subject to the checks of disbursing Officers, the Department at Washington forwarded this morning $3,000,000 in Greenbacks. These will go out for 5-20s this week and next. The Office charges off $1,850,000 Gold paid for the 10-40 September Interest.

The Money market ruled at 6@7 ℔ cent. on call loan to the Brokers. There was rather more demand than yesterday on Railway collateral. There is still an indisposition among lenders to place their means in paper or on time contracts, except at decidedly higher rates. We hear of further negotiations for the use of Foreign Exchange 60 or 90 days, the borrower taking the chances of the Gold market now and at the date of the return of the Exchange. The commissions paid for these operations are not made public, but some prime Bills have grown out of them, and sold second hand at 109@109¼ ℔ cent.

The Border State Bonds were again weak on Tennessees and North Carolines, but there was less pressure to sell them yesterday. In the Railway speculation there was considerable animation, and on the Northwest Common and Preferred Shares something, for this dull season, of a real sensation growing out of the election of the new President of the Company at the September meeting of the Board of Directors this morning. The extreme fluctuations were 2@2¼ ℔ cent. in both Stocks, and the transactions large. Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of the St. Paul Road, takes the Presidency of the Northwest as successor of the late Mr. HENRY KEEP, and is now the Executive of both Roads. His competitor for the place, or rather the name placed in competition, was General BAXTER, the choice, it is said, of the Amsterdam Preference Stockholders, as well as a portion of the Board. The result was something of a surprise, and was brought about by an alliance between what is known as the Lockwood interest and the St. Paul interest, both strongly represented in the Board. The Common Stock sold up to 86 and down to 84 ℔ cent.; the Preferred sold as low as 93¼, but recovered to 95¼ ℔ cent. Mr. MITCHELL, the new President, has recently purchased the Western Union Road, (formerly Racine and Mississippi,) of Wisconsin, of the Glasgow (Scotland) proprietors of its Bonds and Stock, and this line, it is supposed, will now be brought into consolidation. There was a free demand for Rock Island Stock, and further purchases of New-York Central at 104¼@105@104, and of Hudson River at 186@187 ℔ cent., although the rumors of yesterday, of Mr. VANDERBILT's movements for immediate consolidation, were not confirmed. Reading was steady at yesterday's advance; the St. Paul Stocks but slightly influenced either way by the Northwest election. The business in Lake Shore and Michigan Southern was not important in amount, the sales mostly at 105@105¼ ℔ cent.

The Gold Room was unusually dull; the sales fell off to 133¼ ℔ cent., influenced, perhaps, by the Treasury sale of $1,000,000 which is to take place at noon to-morrow.

After the late Board the dealings in the Long Room in the two Northwest Stocks were quite animated, and other Stocks participated in the activity, closing as follows, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112⅛	*112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	123¼	123
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅝	121¾
American Gold Coin	133⅝	133⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	51¼	51¼
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	87⅛	87⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	48½	48
New-York Central	203⅜	204
Reading Railway	97⅛	97
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅜	114⅞
Northwest Common	84⅞	84⅞
Northwest Preferred	94⅛	93⅞
Pacific Mail Company	80⅛	79⅞
St. Paul Preferred	87⅛	88⅛
St. Paul Common	79	80
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅝	32⅜
Hudson River	185⅞	186⅞
Harlem	160	160⅜
Lake Shore	105	105
Wabash	82½	82⅜

*Ex coupon.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	122¼	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	121⅝
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	122¼	5-20 coup., 1867	121⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	122¼	5-20 coup., 1868	121⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅞	10-40 registered	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	122¼	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	122¼	6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1881	101	Missouri 6s	87⅜
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1886	101	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	99	Louisiana 6s, levee b.	65
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	99	Louisiana 8s, levee b.	84
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	99	California 7s	125½
Ill. War Loan	99	California 7s, large b.	123½
Indiana 5 ℔ c.	88½	Connecticut 6s	96
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	99	Rhode Island 6s	96
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	99	Alabama 5s	68
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	61	Alabama 8s	93
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	51¼	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan	105⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	55	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	103
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	103
Georgia 6s	84¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	103
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	103
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	48	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	103
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Bank of North Am.	103¼
Manhattan	140	Irving	112
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	137
Mechanics'	138	Market	105
Union	138	Nassau	105
America	143	Shoe and Leather	140
City	260	Corn Exchange	132
Phenix	100¼	Imp. and Traders'	140
Tradesmen's	150	Park	170
National	114	Man. and Merchants'	100
Leather Manufac.	180	Central National	112
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	105¾
State of New-York	110¼	Ninth National	112¾
Commerce	127	Oriental	150
Ocean	100	Gold Exchange	140
American Exchange	115¼	Bank's & Brok's Ass.	107
Chatham	165		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, 1883	90	Chicago & Rock I. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1883	90	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	94½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	Morris & Essex 1st	92
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76¼	Morris & Essex 2d	91
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, 1869-70	99	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102½	New-Jersey Cen. 2d	100¼
Harlem 1st	95	N. J. Cen. new bonds	99
M. C. new, 1st 8s, 1882	125	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	94½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., 1875	119½	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Clev. & Pitts 2d	91
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	72½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	92	Chic. & Alton S. F.	93
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92	Chicago & Alton 1st	94
Chic. & N. W. 1st	89	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Consol'd 7 ℔ c., conv.	94½	Pen. R. R. Bonds	92
Han. & St. J. L. Gr.	107	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	101
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	92	Mil. & St. P. 7s	82
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Tol. & W. C. C. S. F.	85	Chicago & Mil. 1st	97
Gt. Western 1st, 1888	91½	Chic. & Gt. Eastern 1st	82¼
Gt. Western 2d, 1893	80¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. Cen. 1st	88¼
Galena & Chic. Ext.	98	New-York & N. H. 6s	97

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$83,062,488
Gold receipts	568,973
Gold payments	1,264,758
Gold balance	77,002,076
Currency receipts	3,124,644
Currency payments	336,390
Currency balance	7,984,352
General balance	86,459,742
Included in gold receipts—Customs	506,000

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Northwest Company this forenoon, Mr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, of the Metropolitan Bank, was made a Director to fill the place in the Board vacated by the death of Mr. KEEP, by a vote of nine for Mr. WILLIAMS against three for Mr. RUFUS HATCH. Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, (already President of the St. Paul Company as well as a Director in the Northwest,) was then made President in place of the late Mr. KEEP, by a vote of eight for MITCHELL to three for General H. H. BAXTER.

We understand that forged or altered Certificates of Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Road have been discovered to-day to the extent of 700 shares, of the market value of $22,000. The same party who attempted a similar game on the Rock Island Road a few weeks ago is supposed to have had a hand in the present fraud, which seems to have been outstanding without detection for some time past. One of the fraudulent Certificates was so well executed that it was admitted to transfer at the office of the Company.

Among the first of September changes on the Stock Exchange is the dissolution of the firm of Messrs. CLAPP & GRINNELL, succeeded by Messrs. G. B. GRINNELL & Co., (G. B. GRINNELL and JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS, late with the old firm,) with Mr. HORACE F. CLARK as Special partner, contributing $100,000 capital. See advertisement on another page.

The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railway for the week ending Aug. 15 were $61,518 62. Of this amount all were from commercial traffic, except $5,000 from Government mails and troops. "This report," writes a correspondent, "shows a prosperity unprecedented in the history of the road, and has gone far toward strengthening the demand for the new Seven per cent. Gold Bond. The road is being rapidly built to Denver under the superintendency of General WM. J. PALMER."

In our table of the Trade of the late Fiscal Year in yesterday's paper, May 31, 1869 was accidentally placed against the $62,427,590 goods in Bond at the close of the year, in place of June 30, 1869.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Aug. 20 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Aug. 12. Francs.	Aug. 19. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,383,863,325	1,398,641,500
Bank notes to order	28,382,835	28,266,769
Treasury account	190,732,617	203,612,779
Current accounts	287,920,287	274,823,123
Current branch banks	43,763,420	44,818,094
Dividends payable	2,051,883	1,867,984
Discounts	3,632,248	3,907,773
Rediscounted	991,680	991,680
Sundries	3,018,468	3,120,064
Total	2,145,297,232	2,147,725,385
Cash in hand	1,230,122,347	1,231,424,894
Commercial bills overdue	375,411	226,753
Commercial not yet due	296,015,442	283,041,928
Commercial branch banks	225,180,494	231,118,489
Advances on bullion	18,400,400	18,835,100
Branch banks	6,436,600	6,827,100
French public securities	17,419,900	17,342,800
Branch banks	7,134,300	7,492,800
On railway shares, &c.	39,122,500	38,858,300
By the branch banks	30,463,600	29,987,550
On Credit Foncier	1,055,000	1,049,600
Branches	1,087,600	1,085,700
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,605,187	80,605,187
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,129,755	9,134,068
Expenses of management	735,901	710,861
Sundries	3,613,455	7,219,306
Total	2,145,297,232	2,147,725,385

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 18th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,452,260	Increase £20,714
Public deposits	3,272,108	Increase 30,437
Other deposits	18,596,505	Increase 4,461
Gov't securities	14,304,767	Decrease 25,512
Other securities	18,790,788	Decrease 222,794
Notes unemployed	11,238,880	Increase 406,426

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,667,425, being a decrease of £168,220; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,967,802, showing an increase of £268,146, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,967,802	£20,725,201
Reserve	12,270,274	11,469,721
Notes in circulation	23,667,425	24,245,410
Rate of discount	2½ ℔ ct.	2 ℔ ct.
Consols	93	93⅞
French Rentes	73f. 27c.	70f. 47c.

The London *Times*, Aug. 19, says on the change of the Bank of England rate of interest:

"The Directors of the Bank of England have further reduced their rate of discount from 3 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 15th ult., to 2½ per cent. The return published this evening shows that the amount of securities held by the Bank other than Government funds has run down to £13,790,788, which is nearly £4,000,000 below the average of the last ten years, and that from this circumstance the reserve of notes and bullion in the banking department is now nearly equal to 55 per cent. of the liabilities. Looking at the fact that when the rate was last reduced to 2½ per cent. the proportion of reserve to liabilities was only about 47 per cent., and that even in July, 1867, when a reduction was made to 2 per cent., its amount was less than 52 per cent., it is evident there could have been no hesitation this morning in resolving on the downward movement. An unprecedented sluggishness of trade and enterprise is prevalent, and as the cheapening of capital will enable our manufacturers to ship at lower terms than would otherwise be possible, it is by this means we must look for an extension of business. In proportion as the lowering of the rate answers its purpose a reaction will ensue from the increase of transactions, and nothing but good should result to all parties. But, unhappily, it would be vain to hope for so discreet a course of affairs. A large number of the public, while the rate remains at 2½, will enter into commitments for distant installments on foreign loans or other enterprises that may fall due when the charge is again at 5 per cent., and will then denounce the system of currency that permits any fluctuation in the terms at which advances are to be obtained."

The following from the London *Times* of Aug. 20 relates to an American Railway Loan, about which there seems to be more known through the London prospectus than in the New-York market. We presume it is all right, though if we were ruled by the same motives that recently induced some of our fastidious contemporaries to oppose the landing of the Erlanger-Reuter French Cable, we should say that the connection of Messrs. JOHN HENRY SCHROEDER & Co. with the Loan is cause of offence to our own good Union people. As it is, we accept the relations of Messrs. SOULTER & Co., promoters here, and Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co., promoters in London, as, under all the circumstances, quite natural:

"Messrs. J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co. have invited subscriptions for a sum equal to £675,000 8 ℔ cent. Trust Mortgage bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway Company at the price of 80¼. These bonds are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, which punctually pays the interest on its existing debt, and are in addition secured by the entire property of the Company, including 300 miles of line on which £664,000 has been expended, and 1,300,800 acres of land on each side granted by the Federal Government. The road traverses the State of Alabama in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and will, it is stated, complete the direct line from New-York to New-Orleans, and shorten the distance between those cities by 200 miles. The head office of the Company is at Boston, and the fact of a majority of its directors being merchants of that city is an advantage as regards the prospects of good management. Annexed is an extract from the terms of issue:

'The coupons, which are subject to a United States tax of 5 ℔ cent., will be payable on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, in gold, in Boston; and, like the coupons of the United States Government bonds, will be negotiable in London, Paris, Frankfort and Amsterdam. A sinking fund of 2 ℔ cent. per annum of the amount of the bonds issued will be formed by a deposit with the Governor of the State of Alabama of first mortgage bonds of the Company, or bonds of the State of Alabama, to that value, its operation to commence in 1874. The present bonds form part of $4,800,000 (£1,080,000, at 4s. 6d. per dollar) sanctioned by the State on the completion of the line as the first mortgage debt of the entire road.'"

Of the Lumber trade at Albany the *Argus* says:

"Since our last report there has been a steady business throughout the district. Prices are without change. The receipts for the week, it will be seen, are large—the largest we have had any week this season—and although the prospect is that the receipts will continue free, the active trade confidently looked for hence to the close of navigation will check any decline in prices. In coarse Lumber, which at present is in fair stock, holders look for an active trade and an upward movement in prices, which are very firm at quotations.

The receipts at Chicago for the week ending Aug. 28, were 34,175,000 feet against 23,947,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 15,325,000 feet, against 15,668,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 609,748,000 feet, against 642,666,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 403,263,000 feet against 388,069,000 feet in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Aug. 30, 1869 and 1868:

	1869. Feet.	1868. Feet.
Buffalo	12,172,300	8,615,300
Oswego	7,526,850	8,170,100
Total	17,699,300	16,785,300

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of August were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	22,475,100	1,398	....	....
1868	15,470,100	1,304	....	1,838,300

Of the boards and scantling received 15,660,500 feet were by the Erie, and 7,814,600 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, were:

	Bds. and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	248,285,000	29,934	10,000	4,835,300
1868	267,802,100	29,892	60,486	20,763,800

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet boards and scantling detained on the canal during the Winter 1867-68.

We quote freights unchanged, with a good business doing. Vessels in fair supply."

The Secretary of the Petroleum Producers' Association, at Reno, Penn., has issued the following circular:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF
THE PETROLEUM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION,
RENO, Penn., Aug. 25, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The managers of the Petroleum Producers' Association, at their meeting held this day, resolved to commence at once the preparation of monthly reports of the production of Petroleum. To facilitate this work and insure accuracy, the oil-producing region has been divided into fifty districts, each of which will be entitled to representation in the Board of Managers by a member of the Association to be elected at the annual meeting in September. To these representatives will be intrusted hereafter the duty of securing the statistics of production in their respective districts and reporting the same promptly at the beginning of each month to the Secretary of the Association.

It will be necessary that oil producers coöperate in this movement by carefully taking an account of oil on hand at their wells on the last day in each calendar month, and keep an accurate account of deliveries of oil from the wells during the month, and reporting them when required to the representatives of the Association. Preparatory to securing a report for September, and in anticipation of the election of members of the Board next month upon whom the work will devolve, I take the liberty of asking you to see that a careful account of the amount of oil on hand at the wells on Tuesday, the 31st inst., be taken by the several producing interests in district No. — comprising —

Blank forms for making reports will be furnished during the month.

It is hoped that a regard for the common interests will lead all producers to coöperate heartily with the Association in this effort.

Yours truly, C. V. CULVER,
Secretary Petroleum Producers' Association.

Of the condition and prospects of the Petroleum oil wells of Canada, the Titusville *Herald* says:

"The producing territory is now confined to Bothwell, Oil Springs and Petrolia. At all of these places the first wells were 'surface.' They were dug down to the bed, or first lime rock, and the oil was allowed to collect in them, when it was pumped out in a very primitive manner. The product of these wells was of low gravity, and was used mostly for lubricating purposes. A few of these wells are still in operation, and produce lubricating oil only.

In 1862 there were at Oil Springs numerous pumping wells and 35 flowing wells, of which one flowed 7,500 barrels daily for a few days and then subsided; 6 that flowed 6,000 barrels each daily, 4 that flowed 4,000 barrels each, 6 that flowed from 1,000 to 3,600, and 21 that flowed less than 1,000 each. Nearly all of these wells yielded only for a short time, but the quantity produced was enormous, and it is estimated that in one year over 5,000,000 barrels flowed into Bear Creek. Only a few of the more lasting wells were worked continuously until the collapse of the business in 1866, and, as most of the others were left open, the territory was watered to such an extent previous to and since the collapse as to make it next to worthless, and now there are but two wells being pumped. The aggregate daily yield is six to eight barrels.

The stock at the wells and in Canada has increased slightly since Jan. 1, and is now reliably estimated at 430,000 barrels of crude, of which 380,000 barrels are at the wells and 40,000 at London and other places in the Dominion. There is, besides, a stock of 6,000 barrels of refined. Of this stock 3,000 barrels are at London, 2,600 at Montreal, 1,500 in Toronto, and 1,500 at other places. With the addition of the stock of refined the total stock in Canada is about 430,000 barrels of crude, or its equivalent.

The stock of lubricating oil is about 7,000 barrels, and is included in the stock of crude.

At Petrolia the total capacity of tankage is about 500,000 barrels. Of this tankage a capacity equal to 36,000 barrels is iron. There is, too, a considerable capacity of wooden tankage, but most of the stock is held in ground tanks. The blue clay, which extends to the first lime rock and which is very dense, is admirably adapted to hold oil, and tanks of from 3,000 to 5,000 barrels capacity are dug in it and rendered perfectly tight at a cost of twenty-five cents (gold) per barrel. These tanks are fully as safe as if they were made of iron, and will last as long as there is any necessity for tankage.

Refining and deodorizing is now carried on for export to the extent of 3,000 barrels of refined oil a week, which is the present outside limit of the producing capacity (for export) of the Canadian refineries. There are, however, many small refineries that are not now in operation, but that hitherto produced an inferior oil; and there are a few others that now produce an inferior oil for home use. The stills lately erected for distilling for export are very large, and one at Petrolia is of 2,500 barrels capacity. Within the next six weeks the capacity for producing refined, for export, will be enlarged to 4,000 barrels a week.

The quality of the oil now produced by at least three of the refineries is, so far as color and odor are concerned, considered fully equal to the American oil, while in density and fire test it is much better.

The condition of the trade is good. The demand is now in excess of the production, and as soon as the capacity of refineries for export is increased and the demand for home consumption begins, a large amount of the stock will be necessarily taken to supply the demand."

The Atlantic and Great Western.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks made by you in this day's TIMES about this railway are calculated to mislead. I have had considerable experience of Mr. SAMUEL MARSH's genius for management, and I would not advise any bondholders of this Company to consider their interest fairly guarded by anything Mr. MARSH can do. To separate the revenues of the railway into divisions in order to favor particular interests is practically impossible. Had Mr. MARSH been really desirous to protect the bondholders, he would, when President of the Erie road, have treated us with the liberal consideration our position entitled us to expect, and under promise of which I was induced to undertake the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway as an extension of the Erie system. When so far committed to my labors as to make "return more tedious than go on," we received only the harshest and most arbitary treatment instead of the promised encouragement.

It is not to Mr. MARSH, therefore, that the creditors of the Atlantic and Great Western are to look for assistance, nor is it to an active gang of conspirators against their property that they are to look for advice.

Under arrangements now making reasonable progress, securing the aid of the rare administrative talent now developing the resources of the Erie Railway, the creditors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will have ample protection in defiance of Mr. MARSH or his advisers, or the "anonymous bondholder" for whom he appeared in Buffalo.

JAMES McHENRY,
President Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

SIR: I have received your letter, inclosing a copy of a letter received by you from Collector DONALDSON, of the First District, South Carolina, relative to the detention by him of forty boxes of tobacco, for some informality in the marks required to be printed or branded upon the boxes; also, a copy of your letter of instructions to him. You express the hope that your instructions to Mr. DONALDSON, or, as you term it, your "suggestions may be approved."

In reply I have to say that while I deem it important that every box of tobacco, in addition to stamps indicating the payment of the tax, should have all the brands and marks which the law requires and in the precise manner prescribed in the law, printed, marked or posted thereon, that all the facts and information deemed by Congress requisite for complete identification should be upon every box or other package, I do not regard it as a good ground for seizure where only slight irregularities are discovered.

If a genuine stamp is fixed and canceled as prescribed by the regulations of the office; if the box or package is such as the law prescribes, and all the material facts required by sections 62 and 68, printed or marked upon the box or package, the goods should be detained no longer than is necessary to obtain satisfactory explanation for any informality, and to satisfy the officer that no fraud has been committed or intended. I should, however, advise the detention of all goods for explanation which are not packed, stamped, canceled, marked, branded and labeled in strict conformity with the laws, and the regulations of the office made in pursuance of the laws.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.
We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.
At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.
Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.
Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—Principal and interest payable in Coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Total issue, $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile, secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company. $750,000 have been sold; the balance we offer at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	30	Hides, No.	4,667
Beeswax, pkgs.	4	Leather, sides	10,281
Copper, bbls.	43	Rosin, bbls.	300
Cotton, bales	219	Oil, Lard, bbls.	104
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	301	Petroleum, bbls.	2,198
Eggs, bbls.	802	Butter, pkgs.	934
Flour, bbls.	15,918	Cheese, boxes	6,222
Cornmeal, bbls.	125	Cut Meats, pkgs.	86
Wheat, bushels	73,260	Beef, pkgs.	160
Corn, bushels	38,501	Pork, pkgs.	113
Malt, bushels	1,538	Rice, pkgs.	272
Oats, bushels	37,950	Starch, boxes	3,724
Beans, bushels	225	Tobacco, hhds.	318
Grass Seed, bushels	302	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	123
Hemp, bales	10	Whisky, bbls.	712
Hops, bales	137	Wool, bales	651

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Carmelita*, for Penarth Roads—18,504 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Liverpool*, for London—23,300 bushels Wheat, 3,019 bbls. Flour, 117 hhds. Tobacco, 28 tcs. Tobacco, 305 bales Hemp, 77 bales Sarsaparilla, 356 bbls. Resin, 7 cases Shovels, 4,238 Staves.

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—35,154 bushels Wheat, 1,313 bales Cotton, 109 bales Hops, 16 bales Rags, 344 bbls. Flour, 243 tcs. Lard, 50 cases Lard, 125 boxes Beef, 36 bbls. Pork, 79 boxes Bacon, 6,425 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *Dragon*, for London—34 hhds. Tobacco, 969,584 lbs. Linseed Cake, 78,747 lbs. Cotton, 319 bbls. Resin, 3,000 Staves, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,081 bbls. Flour, 2,510 empty Bags, 100 bales Hops.

By the brig *Arostook*, for Oporto—200 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 4 boxes Agricultural Implements, 24,500 Staves.

By the bark *Fury*, for Cadiz—70,000 Staves, 20 bbls. Beef.

By the bark *Antal*, for Cork—13,795 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Carlotta*, for Bayonne—100,377 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *P. J. Nevius*, for Bilboa—55,385 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $7 37½@$7 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls. Stock, 654 bbls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day 80,000 tons were offered and disposed of promptly at very full prices, including 25,000 tons Stove at from $7 40@$7 75; 12,000 tons Grate at from $6 30@$6 62½; 10,000 tons Lump at $6 15@$6 70; 12,000 tons Steamboat at $6 17½@$6 52½; 10,000 tons Egg at $6 30@$7; and 10,000 tons Chestnut at $5 25@$6 60 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. Y. The competition for the lots offered was unusually brisk, giving the advantage to the sellers.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but steady. Laguayra has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 2,000 bags by the *Thomas Dallett*, and 1,000 bags by the *A. R. Patterson*, on private terms. In other descriptions no dealings of any moment have been reported. We quote: Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 10c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@19c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ℔ lb.

Stock of Coffee in Importers' Hands Here Sept. 1.

	1868. Bags.	1869. Bags.
Rio and Santos	165,027	99,027
Java, mats	49,528	48,289
Java	1,520	470
Ceylon	100	3,927
Maracaibo	14,758	11,228
Laguayra	4,805	2,302
Costa Rica	4,304	1,372
Manila	907	3,772
Mexican	1,342	262
African	....	37
Jamaica	260	....
Curacoa	204	....
Angostura	225	....
Savanilla	1,549	....
Grand total pkgs.	245,540	105,305

COTTON—Has been sparingly offered and purchased at full prices. Sales, 733 bales, (of which 15 bales were to arrive,) including 654 bales to spinners, and 79 bales to speculators; also, 900 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for September, at 31c.; 110 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for October, at 29c.; 300 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for November, at 27¾c.; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December, on private terms; 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for January, at 26¼c.; 100 bales Alabama Cotton, to be delivered in New-York this month, Low Middling to Fair, at 32c. for the Low Middling, and 33c. for the Middling, ℔ lb. The *Shipping & Commercial List*, in its annual exhibit of the Cotton trade of this port for the year just closed, makes the receipts 637,303 bales; exports to foreign ports, 327,700 bales; amount taken for home use, burnt, &c., 325,676 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard, 7,367 bales. Our New-Orleans dispatches give the figures of the year's trade at that port as follows: Gross receipts, 841,216 bales; net, 796,073 bales; exports, 619,534 bales; coastwise, 222,371 bales; stock, 770 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30¼	30½	30¾	31
Good Ordinary	32½	32¾	32¾	33
Low Middling	34	34¼	34½	34½
Middling	35	35¼	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	649
Receipts last week	2,649
Receipts preceding week	1,394
Receipts since Jan. 1	358,115
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	637,303
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,686
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	1,313
Exports since Jan. 1	166,210
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	327,700
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,357
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Stock here	7,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,800
Receipts same time preceding year	2,247,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,582,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,443,000
Exports same time last year	1,649,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,553,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	11,500
Estimated stock same time last year	36,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	32,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

Statement of New-York Cotton Consumption.

		Bales.
Stock, Aug. 31, 1868		23,440
Received since		637,303
Making a supply of		660,743
Deduct—		
Export to Foreign ports	327,700	
Stock, Aug. 31, 1869	7,367	335,067
Taken for home use, burnt, &c., year ending Aug. 31, 1869		325,676
Same time, 1868		280,275
Same time, 1867		245,294
Same time, 1866		248,125
Same time, 1865		275,638
Same time, 1864		294,972
Same time, 1863		178,112
Same time, 1862		127,329
Same time, 1861		212,000

Weekly Consumption.

	Bales.		Bales.
1868-69	6,263	1856-57	4,343
1867-68	5,007	1855-56	3,758
1866-67	4,717	1854-55	4,062
1865-66	5,005	1853-54	3,082
1864-65	5,301	1852-53	3,484
1863-64	5,096	1851-52	3,724
1862-63	3,425	1850-51	2,626
1861-62	2,449	1849-50	3,068
1860-61	4,109	1848-49	3,040
1859-60	4,623	1847-48	3,070
1858-59	4,290	1846-47	2,856
1857-58	3,773		

[*New-York Shipping & Commercial List.*

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in reduced supply and fair request for shipment and home use at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; very inferior to good extra State at $6 45@$6 75; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 75@$7 25, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 5,600 bbls. Extra State and Western, for export, at $6 45@$6 75, the latter rate for very choice City, ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 35
Extra State	6 45@7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 45@7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 45@6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@9 50
Extra Genesee	7 25@9 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 50@11 00

Southern Flour has been in rather more demand, but irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $6 30@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$11 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour rules quiet and nominal at $6 50@$8 for Extra, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in better request at $4 25@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Cornmeal has been in limited demand at $5 50@$5 75 for Western; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 10 for Baltimore, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 125 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown less activity. Desirable lots of Spring have been scarce, and quoted higher, on a moderate export inquiry. Winter opened rather stronger in price, but closed weaker, and slightly in favor of buyers, with more disposition evinced by receivers to sell, especially for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 191,500 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 62½, chiefly at $1 57@$1 58½ for Red, and $1 60@$1 62½ for Amber, of which latter the latest sales were at $1 61@$1 62 for prime; No. 1 Spring, small lots, at $1 57@$1 62½; No. 2 Spring soft to very choice, at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 52@$1 60; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 70; White Southern at $1 50@$1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 52½@$1 65, chiefly at $1 60@$1 64; White California, at $1 55@$1 67½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and quoted stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at 97½c.@$1 15 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 19@$1 18 for Poor to Choice Mixed Western; $1 21@$1 22 for Yellow Western; $1 21 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt have been inactive and nominally unaltered. Oats have been offered freely, and have been quoted lower and irregular, with sales reported of 56,000 bushels at 69c. for old and 65½c.@68c. for black inferior to very choice White new crop, ℔ bushel, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. The export clearances have been 344 bbls. Flour and 35,154 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 4,250 bbls. Flour and 30,300 bushels Wheat for London; 18,504 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads; 13,795 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 200 bbls. Flour and 8,000 bushels Wheat for Oporto.

HAY—The inquiry for New Bale Hay has been quite moderate at from 80c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs. Old has been quiet at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 80c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market has been quite dull to-day, but firm as to price. The stock on hand, as reported by Messrs. HULL & Co., consists of 142,100 Hides and 650 bales, (same time last year, 145,200 Hides and 145 bales,) as follows: 60,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 7,500 Dry Montevideo, 14,600 Dry Rio Grande, 12,800 Dry Orinoco, 5,300 Dry California, 2,500 Dry Central American, 1,600 Dry Bogota, &c., 3,300 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,600 Dry Bahia, 400 Dry Sierra Leone, 700 Dry Havana, 4,100 Dry and Salted Mexican, 2,000 Dry and Salted Pernambuco, 2,300 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 2,400 Dry and Salted Pernambuco, 4,600 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 2,000 Wet Salted California, 650 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in light request, including American at 8c.@14c. for New, and 3c.@8c. for Old, ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@14c.; Eastern, 5c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@9c.; Michigan, 5c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 3c.@8c. ℔ lb. The receipts were 137 bales; export clearances, 109 bales.

LEATHER—Sole favors buyers slightly, on a very light trade. The receipts to-day were 10,281 Sides. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@27c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 42c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 39c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 30c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 30c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c., ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported of 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 60c.; and 100 hhds. Barbadoes on private terms, ℔ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ℔ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℔ gallon	24c.@27c.	27c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ℔ gallon	27c.@42c.	45c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ℔ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ℔ gallon	—@—	45c.@62c.
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	—@—	80c.@90c.

Stock of Molasses in Importers' Hands, Sept. 1.

	1868.	1869.
Cuba, Clayed, hhds.	7,119	3,976
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds.	15,942	5,628
Porto Rico, hhds.	4,715	4,406
St. Croix, hhds.	650	187
English Islands, hhds.	2,235	1,945
Total hhds.	30,073	16,142

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Spirits Turpentine have been more confident, and have offered their supplies less freely, while the demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported of about 150 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 41½c.@42c. for merchantable lots, ℔ gallon, showing a slight improvement. No receipts or exports were reported. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine or Tar. Resin has been quoted firm, but has been without remarkable activity. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls. Common to Good Strained at $2 30@$2 40, chiefly Strained at $2 35; 700 bbls. Good Strained and No. 2 at $2 40@$2 60, and 80 bbls. Extra Pale at $7 ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 300 bbls.; exports, 375 bbls. We quote: Spirits of Turpentine at 41½c.@42½c., chiefly at 41½c.@42c. for merchantable, ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 62½@$3 20; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bbl. The stock in yard consists of 2,502 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 335 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 6,610 bbls. Tar, and 40,538 bbls. Resin.

OILS—Have been quiet at essentially unchanged rates, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 79@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90@$2; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business in Crude, in bulk, has been on a more extensive scale, and indicative of a somewhat firmer market, sales having been reported of 4,250 bbls., for early delivery, at 16½c.@16⅝c., chiefly at 16⅝c., the general bidding price at the close, ℔ gallon. Barreled Crude has been quiet, but quoted steady at from 22½c.@23½c. ℔ gallon, with sales reported of 450 bbls. At Philadelphia barreled Crude has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls., at 22c. ℔ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, Crude, in bulk was moderately dealt in at 14½c. for September, 14⅞c. for September to December, and 14½c.@14⅝c. all the year, sellers' options, ℔ gallon. No receipts of Crude were made public here; 620 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. No export clearances transpired. Refined Oil was quoted decidedly stronger in price, on a lighter and less urgent offering, and a fairly active inquiry, closing at about 31¾c.@32c. for Standard White here, and 31¾c. for do. at Philadelphia, prompt deliveries, ℔ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for September, various deliveries within the month, at from 31¾c.@32¼c.; 250 bbls. do., immediate delivery, at 31c., an exceptional price; 1,000 bbls. do., first half of October, on private terms, ℔ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, nearly all at 31¾c.; 2,500 bbls. do., last half of September delivery, part at 32¼c.; 1,500 bbls. do., September to November delivery, at 32½c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., September to December delivery, at about the same price, ℔ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, there was more activity in Refined at from 31½c.@31¾c. on the spot, and 32¼c. for October delivery, ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,130 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,180 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 100,377 gallons by the bark *Carlotta*, for Bayonne; and 55,385 gallons, by the brig *P. J. Nevius*, for Bilboa. Standard White, in cases, continues in moderate request at from 37c.@38½c.; with sales of 350 cases, chiefly at 37½c.; Prime White at 36½c.@39½c. ℔ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet but firm, at 10½c. in bbls, and 16½c., in cases, ℔ gallon. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were advanced to $2 15@$2 25, and for Refined to $2 40@$2 50 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered and purchased rather more freely at reduced prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $31 87½@$32 12½ for New Mess, closing at about $32, regular way; $32@$32 25 for City Mess; $30 50@$31 50 for Prime Mess; $29 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl.; also, 250 bbls. New Mess, buyer all the year, at $32 ℔ bbl.; stock of Pork, 34,011 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet at former rates; sales have been reported of 145 packages at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 15c.@18¼c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@23c. for Bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is in less demand at, however, easier prices; sales, 150 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17c.@18½c. ℔ lb. Lard is quiet but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 350 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18¾c. for City, and 19¼c.@19½c. for Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef is less active, at from $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $6@$8 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 185 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely dull and nominal; stock of Beef, 31,130 tierces and bbls. Beef Hams rule quiet at $26@$30 ℔ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been in slack demand at essentially unaltered prices.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand, chiefly for refining purposes, at full prices. Sales have been reported of 1,860 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 10½c.@12¼c., chiefly at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and 6,216 boxes Havana at from 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in better request at prices ranging from 14c.@16c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Sugars in Importers' hands Sept. 1.

	1868.	1869.
Cuba, hhds.	75,680	94,889
Porto Rico, hhds.	17,557	21,308
English Islands, hhds.	1,344	1,239
Martinique, hhds.	723	2,102
St. Croix, hhds.	1,200	318
Total hhds.	97,024	119,852
Melado, hhds.	....	1,039
Total bags.	51,464	173,829
Total boxes	52,683	186,037

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also, 21,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@20½c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been slow of sale at $1 17@$1 17½ ℔ gallon; total sales, 200 bbls., in lots; receipts, 712 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet but steady. For Liverpool there were taken 2,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. by sail, and 10d. by steam, ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 1,200 quarters Wheat, and a British bark, with 1,800 quarters Wheat, at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter. For a Baltic port direct, a North German bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ℔ bbl. For a direct Continental port, a British ship, with 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 1½d ℔ bbl., and an American bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Iron Founders: Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipe," also with the name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869, for the supply of 3,300 lineal feet of 20-inch pipe, 3,300 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe, 400 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe, and about 47 tons of branch pipes and special castings. Specifications for the above, and blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD and LALLA ROOKH. The Worrell Sisters.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BELLE OF THE FARBOURG and SAILOR OF FRANCE. Mrs. M. M. Albaugh and Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth-st.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO. Zavistowski Sisters. Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY. Rand Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A cable dispatch says that the Emperor NAPOLEON, on Tuesday, presided at a Council of Ministers in Paris.

The discussion of the Senatus Consultum was commenced in the French Senate yesterday.

Marshal SERRANO, the Paris *Constitutionnel* states, is daily becoming more prominent as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

A serious revolt is reported to have broken out at Tyrana, in Turkey. Turkish troops are ordered to the city to restore order.

A grand festival in memory of JOSEPH II. took place at Brunn, Austria, yesterday. Twenty-five thousand people took part in the festivities. The Archduke CHARLES delivered an address.

The Suez Canal is completed, and will be opened Dec. 17.

GENERAL.

The Public Debt Statement was issued yesterday afternoon, and will be found in detail in another column. It shows a further liquidation of the debt of about $5,600,000.

Application has been made to Governor STEARNS, of New-Hampshire, to commute the death sentence of JOSEPH L. PIKE, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. BROWN, at Hampton, to imprisonment for life.

Ground was broken yesterday at Portland, Me., for the construction of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

Frost and ice are reported to have formed in Dutchess County, in this State, during Tuesday night.

Another Atlantic cable is about to be laid between Europe and South America.

The National Temperance Convention, called to organize a third political party on temperance principles, met at Chicago yesterday morning. About two hundred delegates were present. Hon. JAMES BLACK, of Pennsylvania, was chosen President. The day was consumed in discussing the advisability of forming a third party.

JOSEPH BOYNTON, a wealthy citizen of Brighton, Mass., for assaulting JOSEPH BRAMAN, a lawyer of the same place, was, on Tuesday, in Boston, sentenced for two months to the House of Correction.

The shoemakers of Montreal are on a strike. They demand from 20 to 50 per cent. advance on their wages.

The loss occasioned by the fire Tuesday evening, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, near the Continental Hotel, was more serious than at first supposed. It will reach nearly $800,000. Among the valuable paintings destroyed was BIERSTADT'S "Yosemite Valley."

The Imperial Insurance Company of London has paid $100,000, losses, for whisky destroyed at the late Philadelphia First-street fire, and will soon pay $200,000 additional.

BLAESER'S bust of HUMBOLDT has been successfully cast in Berlin, and will soon be shipped to this City.

A storm on Mount Washington Tuesday night formed ice on the telegraph wires two inches thick, and the thermometer fell to 26°.

The annual communication of the United States Lodge of Odd Fellows is to be held in San Francisco the latter part of this month. Sixteen delegates from lodges of the New-England States left Boston yesterday for California.

The Commencement exercises of Brown University, Providence, R. I., took place yesterday, thirty-three graduates receiving the degree of Batchelor of Arts.

BOYNTON, the "pearl diver," who was arrested at Cape May on the charge of firing his store, which resulted so disastrously, was yesterday discharged for want of evidence against him.

Mr. WILLIAM KING HEISKILL, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Washington County, Va., was waylaid on Saturday last by a youth named DAVID RUST, 17 years old, and shot.

At St. Etienne, near Three Rivers, Canada, on the 30th of August, ALBINA and ADELINE THIBAULT, aged respectively 17 and 18 years of age, cruelly murdered their two illegitimate children by strangulation. They have both been arrested and are in prison.

Governor LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, was yesterday renominated as the Republican candidate by the State Convention assembled at Madison.

At Auburn, in this State, yesterday the old Board of Trustees of the Southern Central Railroad were reëlected with the exception of J. T. KNAPP and J. LEWIS GRANT, the latter President of the road. GEORGE I. POST and C. G. BRIGGS were chosen to fill their places.

The corner-stone of the South Jersey Institute was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday at Bridgeton, N. J.

The examination of the case of ARCHER BROTHERS, charged with having made fraudulent returns of sales to the Assessor, was resumed, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. At the commencement of the proceedings a new complaint was presented against the defendants, in which they were accused of having practiced several frauds on the Government, and with having bribed a revenue officer. The new charges will be heard to-day.

At Norfolk, Va., on Monday, a fatal explosion occurred on board the wrecking vessels which were engaged in assisting the British ship *Ann Eliza*, which was beached at Smith's Island. Three men were killed and eight wounded.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Post* says that at the late Cabinet meeting it was determined to soon appoint a successor to J. ROSS BROWNE, as Minister to China.

It was reported yesterday that recruits were being raised in this City for another Cuban expedition, which is shortly to start from Halifax. A posse of the Deputy Marshals have received instructions to watch for the reputed filibusters.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner HENRY SMITH presiding. The Sanitary Superintendent presented another report on dangerous kerosene, which was referred to the attorney for action. The Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of Brooklyn complained again of offensive boilers of swill doing business on East New-York-avenue, and the matter was referred to the Police. A clerk in the Secretary's office begged to have his salary reduced from $1,800 to $1,500 per annum, because he did not wish to receive more than his fellow-workmen.

The New-York Board of Education held a meeting last evening, but transacted no business of unusual importance to the public. It was resolved to abolish School No. 17, in the Twenty-second Ward, if the trustees do not speedily provide a suitable building for its accommodation. The Comptroller was requested, by motion, to place the sum of $350,000 to the credit of the Board with the City Chamberlain.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday, and granted 1,013 new licenses, of which 725 were for New-York, 275 for Brooklyn, and 13 for Richmond County. Six cases of alleged violation of the Liquor law were presented for trial, but no licenses were revoked.

It was announced, at the sale of Scranton coal yesterday, that the strike had terminated, and that work would be resumed to-day.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday held an inquest in the case of BRIDGET WOODS, who is said to have been beaten to death yesterday by her husband and brother in Fortieth-street near Tenth-avenue.

Forty-three dealers in kerosene oil were yesterday reported by the Board of Health as selling a burning fluid more dangerous and inflammable than gunpowder; and their prosecution has been ordered.

The Commissioners of Emigration have instructed the General Agent at Castle Garden to inquire into the alleged cruel treatment of an emigrant by a policeman.

The Public Debt—Further Decrease.

We present on another page this morning the schedule of the public debt as it stood on the books of the Treasury on the 1st of September inst., in which will be found the intelligent classification and ample details first introduced in the monthly Treasury reports by Secretary BOUTWELL last March.

The gold-bearing debt of every kind, including accrued interest thereon and past due coupons not presented, and also gold notes, amounted—

At the close of July, less gold coin in the Treasury, to	$2,046,384,490
At the close of August to	2,030,000,599
Decrease in gold debt	$16,283,891

Of which sum $10,000,000 is in United States 5-20s, purchased during the month for and added to the Sinking Fund. The whole of this fund now amounts to $27,381,895.

The outstanding circulation and currency certificates of the Treasury at the close of July amounted, after deducting $23,881,654, notes on hand, to $435,282,306. At the close of August, after deducting $12,144,457, notes on hand, they amount to $445,961,902. The whole comparative result, therefore, is a

Decrease in gold debt of	$16,283,891
Increase in circulation	10,679,596
Net decrease in August	$5,604,295

The apparent increase in circulation really remains with the Treasury to the credit of the Pension Agents, in whose favor a requisition for $10,000,000 has been drawn in anticipation of their half-yearly pension payments which commence on the 4th inst., and will run through the whole month of September.

The foregoing are the results of a single month's administration of the Treasury. They leave no reason to doubt that *the paying-off process*, through the Fall months, will continue as it has been going on ever since the 4th March.

Compared with the 4th of March, 1869, when the new Administration took charge of the Government and its finances, the following changes have been made in the position of the public debt, including accrued interest.

	March 1, 1869.	Sept. 1, 1869.
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,565,237,500
Other Gold Bonds	505,266,300	505,266,900
Gold Notes	28,775,560	23,647,580
Accrued Gold Interest	32,078,868	36,363,600
Total in Gold	$2,168,708,678	$2,131,215,585
Less Gold in Treasury	98,741,361	101,214,986
Balance Gold Debt	$2,069,967,317	$2,030,000,599
Three ₩ Cent. Debt	$71,140,000	$64,780,000
Accrued Interest	746,225	1,312,550
Currency Circulation	392,802,620	386,826,718
Past due Demands	6,422,464	4,648,486
Interest on same	1,238,162	638,640
Total in Currency	$472,349,471	$458,106,359
Less notes in Treasury	16,853,529	12,144,457
Balance Currency Debt	$455,495,942	$445,961,902
Total both classes	$2,525,463,259	$2,475,962,501
Reduction since March 4		$49,500,758

A correspondent asks: "Were not the late wrecks attributable to the eclipse?" During the twenty-four hours of that disastrous day four fine sea-going steamers went to pieces in the fog on the Atlantic coast—three off Newfoundland and one off Savannah. In each case the query arose, How come the vessel to be so far out of her course? It is not easy to answer it without supposing the ships' compasses to have been useless. For nothing is more common than for a sea-going ship to run through fogs as dense and as continuous, hardly deviating from its course a hundred yards in as many hours. Such a coincidence of disaster, therefore, in so many first-class steamers, commanded by officers of skill and experience, and furnished with the best appliances known to the science of navigation, seems to negative the theory of simple bad steering, and to excite the suspicion of a magnetic disturbance of the ships' compasses. Comparing days and dates, we find that the variations from the true courses very probably took place at or about the time of the eclipse of the sun. We all know that the latter event produced great atmospheric changes, and a rise and fall in the mercury of no less than 40° in as many minutes. Our correspondent suggests that the magnetic currents may have been influenced by these sudden changes of temperature. Certain it is that strange oscillations of the needle, on that day, are spoken of in the logs of some of the ships. It is hardly credible that the four steamers could have been wrecked in following the courses based on their last observations, unless their needles had afterward led them astray. At all events, this suggestion may direct the attention of nautical observers to the subject, and elicit facts in support or refutation of our correspondent's theory.

Life Insurance in the United States—The Massachusetts Report.

The oldest life insurance company in the United States dates no further back than 1843. The distinction belongs to the Mutual Life of this City, which was organized under a State charter in that year. The caution then exercised by the Legislature is illustrated by the fact that when citizens of respectability and influence proposed to organize a second company and sought a charter for the purpose, they were met with a refusal. Our legislators decided that one company was adequate to the wants of the business, and that there should be no wild competition with their consent. Foiled at Albany, the gentlemen in question transferred their efforts to Trenton, and finally succeeded in obtaining authority for organizing the Mutual Benefit of New-Jersey. That was in 1845. Meanwhile the New-England Mutual had entered the world at Boston. Such was the origin of life insurance in this country—such its capacity and extent a quarter of a century ago.

Out of this small beginning has grown an interest which, judged by the magnitude of its transactions and their influence upon the welfare of the community, now overshadows almost all others. Thirty-eight companies have been organized in this State alone; adding those incorporated under the laws of other States, it is safe to say that upward of sixty companies are competing in this City for the business which in 1843 was deemed barely sufficient for one. The aggregate of their business cannot represent less than a *billion and a half* of dollars insurance on lives. The Massachusetts report shows that the amount insured by the fifty-six companies whose proceedings are supervised by the efficient Superintendent of that State, is not less than $1,536,901,508, more than two-thirds of which is divided among eleven companies. Of this enormous amount of business nearly one-third was acquired in 1868; the eleven companies having granted policies amounting to $308,446,665, and the forty-five other companies $169,458,140.

An interest so gigantic, and involving points of management far removed from ordinary mercantile or monetary experience, calls for peculiar and effective checks. The rules by which in common concerns the public are enabled to protect themselves are here inapplicable. The conditions and tests of solvency are exceptional, while the remoteness of the period at which, as a general thing, the strain upon a company's resources begins, renders deception as dangerous as it is easy. Hence the necessity for that capable and authoritative annual scrutiny for which Massachusetts and New-York have provided;—a scrutiny which enabled the Insurance Commissioner of the former State, ten years ago, to demonstrate the rottenness of the International Society of London, whose recent collapse has recalled the attention of the English public to the absence of legislative protection, and the need that exists for a system of check and supervision with which we are here happily familiar.

Mr. SANFORD, the present Commissioner of Massachusetts, does not confine himself to the bare examination of the companies' affairs, or even to the application of the actuarial tests of solvency. He avails himself of his opportunities to discuss questions affecting the organization and management of companies—their character, whether stock or mutual, their expenses, and generally their condition. His report, just issued, exemplifies these characteristics, and moreover shows that in all essentials his views in regard to reform are identical with those which have been again and again presented in the TIMES.

In the first place, Mr. SANFORD expresses himself fully and emphatically in regard to the expense at which new business is acquired, and the importance of economy in this particular. Upon this point the anxiety of the friends of life insurance is widespread and well-founded. The idea has gone abroad that extravagance is the rule, thrift the exception; and the effect is visible in want of faith in the companies' management. The insured feel that funds belonging to themselves are squandered; those who are not insured tell you, as Mr. SANFORD declares, "That the stockholders and managers and agents take so large a toll of the income, and so much extravagance pervades the working at every point, that it cannot be wisdom or economy to insure at such a cost, even if the companies do not break down under it,—and of this they have serious doubts." A single fact demonstrates the reasonableness of this feeling:

"It takes about twice as much of the income to do the business as it did in 1858, or, stating it in another way, if the business had been done the last year as cheaply as in 1858, it would have saved $6,000,000 to the policy holders,—enough to make every dividend of surplus they received more than one-half larger."

Nor is there any guarantee that the maximum in the matter of expenditure has yet been reached. Many of the companies exhibit a reduction of the percentage of expenses, but on the whole the rate is somewhat increased. That it is "not much higher in 1868 than the year before," is the only consolation the Massachusetts Commissioner can find.

"To see the tendency of this increase of expense, we must also observe that while the percentages of expense have risen from ten and eleven per cent. to eighteen and and twenty per cent., respectively, the percentage of surplus has fallen from its highest point of forty-four per cent. in 1862, to thirteen per cent. in 1868. A life insurance company has no power to coin money, and there is a limit to the capacity of its premiums. It cannot spend ten cents more of each dollar of premium for expenses, without having ten cents less for its reserve or surplus. Somewhere it will tell with certain if not fatal effect,—if nowhere else, on the promised dividends to the assured."

We have said that eleven companies transact about two-thirds of the entire life insurance business of the country, and the relative cost of their management therefore becomes a matter of some importance. Here they are in an order regulated by the amount of insurances granted in 1868:

	Ratio of commissions to premiums.	Ratio of gross expenses to gross receipts.
Mutual, New York	9.57	12.57
Equitable	12.31	17.64
Connecticut Mutual	10.63	11.63
Ætna	11.95	19.59
Mutual Benefit	8.59	10.63
Knickerbocker	12.26	17.17
New-York	11.75	16.26
Northwestern Mutual	16.56	21.67
Phœnix Mutual	13.17	18.07
New-England Mutual	14.15	15.72
Continental, New-York	7.15	19.90

Among the other companies there are notable instances of expenditure. Thus, the ratio of gross expenses to gross receipts is in the National, (Washington,) 74.20; World Mutual, 68.30; Asbury, 67.02; American Popular, 58.60; Standard, 58.54; Hartford Life and Annuity, 55.09; Great Western Mutual, 53.40; Excelsior, 52.47. It is but just to the Asbury and the National to add that these are their first year's expenses, and so considered are moderate compared with those of the Homeopathic Mutual, the Eclectic, and the Craftsmen's, which are, respectively, 103.46, 136.25, and 212.15 per cent. On the other hand they are high compared with the Mutual Protection and the Anchor, whose first year's expenses are, respectively, 44.49 and 33.08 per cent.

The question arises, Is the endless multiplication of new companies necessary or desirable? "The time has fully come," Mr. SANFORD thinks, "to ask in all seriousness if we need, or can afford to have, any more of them." Beside the threescore of companies whose transactions have come before him, he states:

"There are more than as many more in all stages of existence, most of them hardly fledged, scattered over the country from Canada to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Some of these will prove to be abortions, if not frauds. But if they turn out neither, will the public gain any substantial benefit, or is any lustre likely to be added to the name of life insurance by any further accession to the lists?"

The inquiry is opportune and not difficult to answer.

The work of economizing expenses devolves upon the leading companies, already in possession of enormous business. They are strong enough in the estimation of the public to discard the reckless competition in which extravagance usually originates, and to pursue a policy of which economy shall be a distinguishing feature.

Genteel Smuggling.

The following extracts of letters received by one of the largest of our commercial houses, of the dates respectively of July 14 and Aug. 16, give the particulars of a new mode of getting on in the world, which has been developed among our country people by foreign travel:

"Here is a new feature in trade in Paris that has just sprung up. B. & Co. began it during the Exhibition, and now there are many others, men who are on certain terms with the manufacturers in Paris, take two or three rooms in the most frequented hotels, keep there samples of finest goods, and dog every American that arrives, towing them to their rooms, and taking their orders and selling at just the manufacturer's prices. They sell quantities of goods (rich goods) in this way. A manufacturer of *opera glasses* has delivered each day since the 1st of May this year, to one of these middlemen, articles of the value of three hundred francs. A chainmaker averaged five chains a day, and as many of large link necklaces of new pattern right along. Watches and all sorts of jewelry, rich fancy goods, bronzes and chimney sets are sold in quantities, not to speak of silks and laces by the tens of thousands of francs daily. All this to American travelers, and, of course, the goods go over free! These agents, too, are not strangers to us and our customers and countryfolks. For instance, one was formerly a clerk of two of your large firms, and came over here two or three times as their buyer; he is mounted at the Grand Hotel.

"Another is C——s, former agent here, and is a nice man, extensively acquainted all round. The goods being the best, and the prices really low, they can, and do, sell a great many. Their profit is simply the wholesale dealers' or manufacturers' discount, say ten to fifteen per cent., and as the amounts are large and all cash, and they being at very small expense, they make 10,000 to 15,000 francs a week. I assure you it is hurting our trade very much. Our countrymen are supplying themselves, especially in articles of high cost, and the business is growing. Of course, we cannot blame either the sellers or purchasers, but it upsets regular business."

Letter of Aug. 16:

"We are sure that you in New-York are little aware of the number of Americans now abroad, and all purchasing largely, not as formerly, but in quantities, the richest articles sold in Europe. It is no transient affair, but has become a business. Our folks come over literally on a shopping excursion. Of course, as the goods go over free, it pays. Watches come in for one of the chief articles, and the number is very large. 'Indian shawls,' lace in all shapes, are also taken over in cart-loads."

The writer of the first of these letters is certainly not much of a casuist, or he would hardly pretend that this was an altogether innocent traffic. The evasion of duties is the indispensable condition of its success. That is not only a wrong to all who are engaged in regular business, and a wrong to the Treasury, but it is a fraud in itself, which leads sooner or later to crime.

In the course of the last Summer the agents of tailors resident in Canada went through our principal cities to take orders for clothing at ten per cent. under New-York prices, on the understanding that the articles should be delivered to the purchasers duty paid. Our extensive and exposed frontier on the north affords opportunity for the prosecution of a large trade of that description.

The business of blockade running, which during the war was pursued on so large a scale, on the return of peace became modified into ventures for evading the duty, and as long as the rates of duty are high the most diligent efforts will be required to check the tendency. Many of the traveling smugglers to whom these Paris middlemen purvey are the representatives of those on both sides who were formerly engaged in running the blockade. They know the weak points on the British frontier; where a vessel may land on the Southern coast without being subject to inspection, and how to appear as travelers returning from the fashionable resorts of Europe, their persons and trunks loaded with articles of value. It would appear these gentry are now recruiting from a new and heretofore unsuspected class.

The damage resulting from this kind of smuggling to the United States is not confined to business men nor to the revenue. It affects the whole financial policy of the Government, for it is impossible to know the total value of these indirect imports, which may one day be found sufficiently large to seriously affect the balance of trade. The Treasury Department, if not already armed with power to prevent these increasing evasions of the law, should seek it from Congress, or our indirect importations of goods easily smuggled may in time exceed the regular. The lower grade of revenue officers have now a greater interest in aiding violations of the law than in their prevention or punishment.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* has a theory in regard to J. ROSS BROWNE'S hostility to the Burlingame treaty, which we give for what it is worth. He expresses the belief that it was understood between Mr. BURLINGAME and the Chinese Premier that his treaties with the Western Powers were not to be ratified till his return to Pekin, which was expected to occur within two years from the time of his departure. "There is very little doubt," he adds, that there was the same postponement agreed upon for the introduction of new machinery, of railroads, and other Western improvements. The writer then goes on:

"Mr. BURLINGAME, while in this country, received all sorts of plans, specifications and proposals, and in cases of which I am personally aware, entered into provisional arrangements to forward their acceptance by his Government—conditional in every case upon their not being presented until after his return to China.

One man, known as an inventor of projectiles and fortifications, expects now to go to China at the specified time, as does also a distinguished railroad engineer, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for a great Imperial railroad scheme. Is not the discovery of this previously-arranged delay the cause of J. ROSS BROWNE'S antagonism to China and the new policy? Perhaps not the cause, but one of the moving springs to that splenetic exhibition he has made. Evidently he and his friends did not find the rich placer they expected."

When a man does an unwise thing how prompt the world is and not always unjustly to attribute it to an unworthy motive.

The new judicial sensation in Massachusetts is imprisoning eminently respectable people for assaulting other eminently respectable people. The other day Mr. CURTIS, a Boston merchant, was put in jail for two months, for having "gently turned" the nose of Mr. CHURCHILL, a Boston lawyer. Now, Mr. BOYNTON, a Brighton merchant, is also put in jail for two months, for having assaulted Mr. BRAMAN, a Brighton lawyer. What is the matter? Are the Massachusetts merchants taking to the business of tweaking the noses of the Massachusetts lawyers? Is the spice of peril in the sport getting to be irresistible? Perhaps now that the merchants know just how much their fun costs, they are inclined to risk the two months in jail for the satisfaction of settling old scores on the noses of the legal profession. The fact, however, that rich and poor receive the same penalty, shows that even-handed justice is meted out in the Courts of Boston.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Erection of a Colossal Bronze Statue, with Allegorical Accessories—A Prodigious Work of Art.

The citizens of New-York will be astonished in a few days, when they have an opportunity of beholding the colossal bronze statue, with allegorical accessories, erected in honor of Commodore VANDERBILT, on the summit of the western wall of the new and immense Hudson River Railroad Depot, situated on the former site of St. John's Park. The work is not only prodigious in its proportions, but striking, appropriate and complex in its design, while its execution shows an ingenuity and skill worthy of the highest praise.

Commodore VANDERBILT should have been a newspaper editor. His genius for the sensational would certainly have given him tremendous success in journalism. Whether we consider him as the great operator and financier or as the steamship Commodore and railway King, or as the man who gets married after the age appointed for men to die, or as the man who is the subject of a statue which, taken all in all, is without a parallel in this or any other country,—we always find him the man of boldness, originality, and the most striking popular effects. He is not now likely, however, to change the direction of his activities, and therefore we have no fear of his entering into the field of journalism. Having acquired an enormous fortune, after a long life of labor and achievement, he now only desires that his person and life shall be commemorated in the future, that his features and his career shall be presented to posterity. Hence the statue which the newspaper reporters were permitted to see yesterday, and which will bear his proud and impressive personality and his famous name, down through the generations and the centuries indefinitely.

This great work covers an area of 3,125 square feet, measures about 150 feet in a straight line, and 31 feet in extreme height; weighs, we believe, nearly 100,000 pounds, and cost, as nearly as can be ascertained, over $500,000. It consists of an immense bronze statue of Commodore VANDERBILT placed in the centre of a colossal bas relief, which is ingeniously contrived not only to illustrate the career and achievements of the Commodore, but also to represent the marvelous inventions of the nineteenth century, and at the same time to portray allegorically the growth and prosperity of the American Republic. It is impossible to convey in words any adequate idea of this Vanderbilt memorial; nevertheless some facts may be set down which will convey a slight conception of the work which will soon be unvailed to public gaze amid the ceremonies of the greatest railway celebration ever held. The base line upon which the bas relief is erected, is a narrow tier of blue stone. In the centre just beneath this, and solidly inserted in the depot wall, is a huge carved block of granite weighing 11 tons. On this rests a bronze pedestal five feet square, one and a half feet high, and bearing the inscription, "Erected 1869." On this pedestal, within a specious arched recess, stands the statue. This is twelve feet high, nearly solid, weighs four tons, and is the largest in America if not in the world. It represents the Commodore with head uncovered and wearing a heavy fur-trimmed overcoat, his left foot slightly advanced, his right hand inserted beneath his vest, and his left modestly extended. The attitude is so easy and dignified, and the likeness so remarkable as to reflect the highest credit on PLASSMAN, the sculptor. The bas relief is ten feet high at the ends, and is surmounted by an elegant granite cornice, which slopes gradually upward for about one-third the length from each extremity turns suddenly up, runs along horizontally, and finally forms an arch in the centre over the statue. The middle portion of the cornice is decorated with ornamental work in bronze. The bas relief is terminated at each end by massive scroll work representing leaves and plants.

On the right hand, between the statue and the scroll, is represented the Commodore's marine life, and on the left his railroad life. At the right hand in the foreground appears, in a reclining position, Neptune, with flowing beard, a wreath of leaves on his head, his right hand grasping a rudder, a sea-monster rising from the water at his feet, and a raccoon peering around the corner of the rocks on which he rests. In the background at the right arise the forest-crowned Palisades of the Hudson, then a light-house is seen, and then appears rocking on the waves of bronze the *Dred*, the little two-masted "perryaugur," in which half a century ago young VANDERBILT carried passengers from New York to Staten Island at twenty-five cents a head. Next comes, much greater in size, completely rigged and under full headway, the famous steamer *North Star*, in which the Commodore made his well-remembered voyage round the world.

Finally the climax is capped by the huge form of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, also completely rigged and plowing along at full speed. All the details of these three vessels are imitated with life-like accuracy. In the middle foreground a dock appears, on which are coils of rope, bananas, pineapples and other tropical fruits, a huge and savage watch-dog crouched on a cotton bale, and lastly, next to the statue, a massive capstan, anchor and chain. At the extreme left, to match the figure of Neptune on the right, Liberty, guardian of the scene, sits erect with flowing tresses and drapery, her left hand holding a sword, and her right arm resting on the national shield, from behind which an eagle is emerging. In the background rises a woody slope, and in the front a rude fence appears and then two cows, one idly whisking her tail and the other lying down. Back of these an engine drawing a train of six cars is entering a tunnel beneath a forest-covered hill, and still further in the rear is a gentle eminence crowned with a villa. In the middle of the foreground a switchman, flag in hand, is just stepping from the door of his little house. Past this rushes the locomotive *C. Vanderbilt*, drawing a train of cars out of the depot, which appears in the background next to the statue, the bas relief itself being shown upon the summit. In front of the locomotive are two harvesters, with sleeves rolled up, binding and carrying sheaves of wheat. Next these a wheat-sheaf lies on a basket with melons, bunches of grapes and other fruits of American agriculture; and in the foreground, next to the statue, is a pile of mechanism, including an immense boiler, a huge cogwheel, a derrick with pulleys, and various tools and portions of machinery. In the upper part of the bas relief, on both sides, birds are seen winging their way through the air, and Summer clouds are floating.

We have received a sketch of the history of this immense work, from which we learn that the idea was originally conceived about two years ago by Captain ALBERT DEGROOT, an intimate friend of Commodore VANDERBILT, and a gentleman of enterprise and indomitable spirit, who, moreover, was formerly commander of the *Niagara*, *Reindeer* and other elegant Hudson River steamboats. As soon as the necessary drawings were executed they were laid before a committee of leading citizens of New-York, to whom Captain DEGROOT fully explained his plan. The project was received with enthusiasm, and the large sum needed to carry it out was speedily subscribed.

The services of EARNEST PLASSMAN, an artist of this City well known for his talents, were at once secured, and a large sum of money was expended in building a foundry for the purpose of making the required castings, two experienced metal castors have been engaged to superintend this part of the work. As first planned, the design was only thirty feet in length, but new visions continued to dawn on the mind of Captain DEGROOT, until at last his sweeping conception had unfolded to more than five times its original size. After ten months labor the models were all completed by the sculptor in this City. In September last the arduous task of casting the work in square sections of manageable size was begun and most successfully completed by FISCHER & BROTHER. A strong scaffolding having been erected and inclosed, the various parts of the work were securely boxed up, transported to the depot and hoisted to the roof, where they were duly erected against a massive brick wall three feet thick, to which they were firmly fastened with iron anchors, more than 2,000 in number, and weighing above four tons.

The strictest secrecy was enjoined from the outset upon all connected with the work; watchmen were employed during its erection to see that no unauthorized person obtained a view of it before its completion; and Captain DEGROOT may well be congratulated on his success in keeping his secret so well for so long a time.

We believe that the statue is to be "unvailed" on the 29th of this month, when the public will have an opportunity of seeing it for themselves.

DORE'S PICTURES.

Exhibition of His Paintings of Dante and Virgil and Jeptha's Daughter.

Two of GUSTAVE DORE'S oil paintings, "Dante and Virgil crossing the frozen regions of Hell" and "Jeptha's Daughter," are now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. They are the property of Mr. H. CARLTON ARTMAN, and are the first specimens of DORE'S pencil ever brought to this country. Each painting is about 18 feet in length by 11 in height, the figures being of life size.

The first painting, "Jeptha's Daughter," represents the Jewish maiden sitting on the summit of a lofty and barren mountain surrounded by seven of her female companions. The two months granted by her father during which she "might go up and down upon the mountains, she and her fellows and bewail her virginity" have passed, and the last day has arrived when she must submit to her fate in accordance with her father's terrible vow. The first rays of the sun are casting a weird and solemn light on the figures in the foreground. The principal one of the group sits with pale sad face and drooping eyelids, her hands crossed upon her lap. On her shoulder leans a loved and sorrowing companion. One overcome with watching, sleeps. Each face betrays the emotions of the soul within, and the whole forms a scene every element of which is tinged with sadness.

The second picture, "Dante and Virgil," represents the two poets crossing an icy lake, the ninth or frozen region of hell. Here is a vast sheet of ice, dotted with broken fragments, amid which appears the heads, limbs and bodies of the damned. The central figures are, of course, VIRGIL and DANTE. The first, with laurel-wreathed head, and pale, but almost smiling face, walks unconcernedly through the terrors that surround him. DANTE, leaning on the shoulder of VIRGIL, views the scene with fear, but peers curiously into the faces of the terrible figures that start up at his very feet. In the foreground Ugolino crushes his murderer Ruggieri in his brawny arms, and with his teeth tears the flesh from his skull. Near by are others struggling with each other, terrible wrath and fear depicted on each doomed face. In the background stretches away the vast lake peopled with horrid forms such as DORE'S pencil alone can produce.

In neither picture is much color used, and the treatment is of the broadest character. By a few sweeps of the pencil a whole figure has been placed on the canvass. In some cases the drawing may be accused of exaggeration, but at the same time both pictures place the scenes intended to be represented before the spectators with a terrible earnestness and power which few who look on them will ever forget. The pictures are valued at $10,000 each.

Pastiles of "Jonas announcing the fall of Ninevah," and "Dante and Virgil in the Malebolge Circle," with photographs of the "Tapis Vert," or gambling scene at Baden, the original of which DORE has destroyed, are also on exhibition.

The Cotton Crop of 1869—Development of the South.

From the Selma (Ala.) Times, Aug. 29.

The estimates from well-informed sources place the number of bales of cotton that the South will raise this year at 3,000,000, and it is, we think, perfectly safe to calculate on 2,800,000 bales. And we think there are equally reasonable grounds to assert that the average price will be at least twenty-five cents per pound. If the crop amounts to 3,000,000 of bales and brings twenty-five cents, it will bring into the country $300,000,000, and if only 2,800,000 bales be raised at twenty-five cents, we will receive for it $280,000,000. And a large portion of this amount will be surplus for investment, as it will not be required by the planter to pay off debts. A comparatively small portion of it will be required for purchasing supplies for another year, for planters generally have profited by the lessons of the past, and have raised grain crops in addition to cotton.

The Southern people, and especially the planters, are in a better condition financially than they have ever been since the war, for they are comparatively free of debt, and as there are no negroes to buy and no necessity of adding to their landed property, this vast sum of money can be devoted to building foundries, factories, mills, importing improved machinery, increasing our present means of transportation, opening new routes of commerce, and to the development generally of the resources of the country. Ten per cent. on two hundred and fifty millions in twenty-five millions, and even if this sum alone were expended in enterprises of the kind we have mentioned, in the sections where the cotton was raised, what a tremendous difference it would make; and if the system were kept up for a few years the South would soon become the most independent and the richest country on the face of the earth.

INCIDENTALS.

The Philadelphia *Press* denies by authority the statement that Hon. R. C. GRIER, in consequence of failing health, will resign his seat as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Justice is at present enjoying good health and has no intention of resigning his position.

Senator ROSS, of Kansas, has recommended to Governor HARVEY that steps be taken at the earliest practicable moment to collect, and put into convenient and proper shape for circulation abroad, full and complete statistics of the present crops of that State.

Governor JEWELL, of Connecticut, has appointed Professor SILLIMAN State Chemist, under an act passed at the last session of the Legislature relating to taverns and spirituous liquors.

The new buildings erected at Milwaukee, Wis., for the disabled soldiers are to be dedicated on the 27th inst., at which time the Board of Managers of National Military Asylums will hold their annual meeting there.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday contains a poem, deprecating the secession of the South, sent to its editor by the late Mrs. SIGOURNEY in February, 1861. The fate of the hour had been too well decided, at that time, the editor says, to render the publication of the poem advisable; and he adds: "Had the 'ten Governors' been chained in some dungeon for the detention of evil spirits, as they ought to have been, for the welfare of mankind, and had Virginia, Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. CRITTENDEN been intrusted with the settlement of the dispute, the Union would never have been disrupted, and the ardent hopes of the lamented poetess would have been realized."

A heavy snow-storm prevailed at the summit of Mount Washington on Tuesday. The telegraph wires were broken in several places by the ice, which accumulated to the thickness of two inches or more. The thermometer was 26°.

CHARLES W. SLACK, Esq., who for many years has been Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee, has resigned the position.

Mr. GREGORY, agent in Canada of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, has been instructed to get the Government steamship *Napoleon III.* in readiness to convey his Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR and suite from River du Loup to Quebec about the 13th of next month.

ROBERT HECKER, the young man who reported that he was drugged, robbed and thrown overboard from the steamer *Old Colony*, has reached Boston, and his trustworthiness is vouched for by a gentleman of that city, who says he served as Hospital Steward with Professor BURT GREEN WILDER, of Cornell University, when the latter was Surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and that it was to see him in relation to a claim for back pay that he made the journey which came so near costing him his life.

Rev. ABEL GROSVENOR HOPKINS, of Cortlandt, a graduate of Hamilton College in the class of 1866, has been elected Professor of Latin in that institution, in place of Professor WM. N. MCHARG, resigned.

Mr. CHARLES O. SHEPARD left Buffalo yesterday for Japan, to assume the duties of United States Consul at Yeddo. He will be, it is said, the youngest Consul in the service of our Government.

General HANCOCK had a brilliant reception on Friday night last in St. Paul, Minn., to which howling wilderness, according to the Democratic papers, he was "banished" by President GRANT. It was given in his honor by the Minnesota Club, which is composed of many of the leading citizens, and was eminently successful.

Letters from Cheyenne report that the Democratic Convention for the nomination of a delegate to Congress took twenty ballots without effecting a choice, and then put the names of the principal candidates in a hat, shook them up, and declared the first one drawn out to be the choice of the Convention.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR has been invited to speak at the annual picnic of the cheese men at Little Falls, to-day.

Hon. A. S. MURRAY, of Goshen, while riding on Sunday last, was thrown from his wagon and severely bruised, and, it was feared, internally injured.

Certain old political leaders in Louisville, including Ex-Governor WICKLIFFE, Attorney-General HERRON and Senator EGAN, it is said, have met together in New-Orleans recently, and selected a candidate for Governor, to be voted for two years hence. They have certainly commenced in season.

There were 473 more commitments for drunkenness in Boston in July and August of the present year than there were in the same months last year. And still the city is agitated by the question—Is there an open bar in Boston?

The Thornton property, one of the old colonial estates of Virginia, lying on the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, and containing 7,500 acres, has been sold to a Northern company for $150,000. It is to be divided up into small farms, and colonists from the North are to settle upon it.

The Chicago *Advance* has an elaborate plan for the resumption of specie payments two years and five months hence, prepared by General NETTLETON and indorsed by JAY COOKE, which has been thus summarized: It proposes to withdraw $100,000,000 of greenbacks, and give the national banks of the West, South and Pacific coast authority to issue that amount. There will then be $256,000,000 greenbacks and $400,000,000 national bank notes in circulation, which are to be kept legal tender, as now, but shall be redeemed in gold when presented, the greenbacks in New-York and the bank notes each at its own bank. Meantime the Government is to hoard gold, issue compound interest notes, and if necessary, make a small gold loan in Europe. After resuming specie payments to the extent indicated, the Government bonds are to be exchanged for longer bonds at a lower rate of interest. A "sliding scale tariff" is also to accompany these measures.

The Troy *Press* is out in a long article complaining of the utter inefficiency of the Democratic National and State Committees, and telling its readers that changes must be made and much hard work be done to secure the Legislature for the Democrats.

Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD will deliver the address at the dedication of a soldiers' monument in Salem to-morrow. Governor HOFFMAN and General WOOL have been invited to be present.

A German lady, who has recently resided in Troy, and is 81 years of age, set out alone on Monday on the long journey to fatherland. On the day before she visited her friends, walking at least ten miles, and paid a visit to the grave of her husband. It is understood that she is to be married during the passage over to a gentleman about twenty years her junior.

Musical.

The season of German opera at the French Theatre, which has already been alluded to, is to begin on the 18th or 25th of October. Several singers of note, who are now in the City, have been engaged, and to-day Mr. HENRY WERTHEIMBER, the manager, sails for Europe, where he is to bind the contracts opened with several well-known artists over there, whom he intends to bring back with him. Many will be glad to learn that the services of CARL ANSCHUTZ, musical director, with his old well-drilled chorus and orchestra, has been secured.

ILLINOIS.

The Crops—The Lake Front Case in Chicago—The Coming National Temperance Convention—Political—Idle People in Chicago—Miscellaneous.

From our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 30, 1869.

Last week was the warmest of the season. The interest in regard to the crops has settled down under the fact that the Northwest is to aggregate an average harvest, and that its surplus of grain will be as large as usual. Minnesota has the most magnificent wheat crop ever known. In other sections there has been the next thing to a failure. In McLean County, in this State—one of the best agricultural districts of all the West—the yield will not average over five bushels to the acre, and of a poor quality at that. On the other hand, oats were never so abundant, and corn will be average.

THE LAKE FRONT.

The much agitated question of the disposition of our "lake front," has assumed a new and somewhat important feature. I wrote last week that an application had been made to Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States District Court, for an injunction, on the ground that the land in controversy had been set apart and dedicated by the grantors—the United States Government—for public purposes, and therefore could not be diverted to private uses. The case has been argued and a decision was rendered on Saturday. The substance of the decision is given below:

"The case as originally brought up, stands thus: Some time ago, the above-named railroads contracted with the City of Chicago for the purchase of the strip of land described, for the purpose of erecting thereon passenger depot buildings. During the session of the Illinois Legislature last Spring, an act was passed authorizing the city, in consideration of the sum of $800,000, to deed the property to the railroad companies, for the purpose specified. Recently an application on behalf of the United States Government was made for an injunction to restrain the railroad companies from receiving the proposed deed to the property, and to estop all further proceedings in the case till the matter could be finally settled by the higher Courts.

Judge DRUMMOND gave his opinion, holding that neither the State nor the city had the right to divert the land from the purpose for which it was originally dedicated. He held,

First—That the dedication still remained in the United States, subject to the special purpose to which it had been appropriated.

Second—That it was not competent for the Legislature or the city, in the manner indicated by the recent act of the Legislature, to divert it from that purpose; that it was competent for the owner of the property to dedicate it to any special public purpose, not forbidden by law or sound policy; and that the only right over the property thus dedicated by the State was the right which it had over all property—that of eminent domain; and when by virtue of that right the property was to be taken, the necessity for taking it, and the consequences of such taking, pecuniary and otherwise, were judicial questions; that the Legislature had no authority to prescribe the price for which any property should be so taken; that the act of the Legislature did not purport to take this property in the mode prescribed by law, but by mere legislative grant to divest the public and the private individuals owning property abutting upon this public ground, of their rights in the same.

The Judge thought it important that an authoritative decision should be given, and therefore restrained the railroads from proceeding to act in the premises."

This decision is an important one to the parties interested, and if sustained by the Supreme Court, will undoubtedly have much effect upon the future of the city. If the railroads cannot obtain this land upon which to erect their depots and other buildings, it is probable that they will erect on lands which they already own, a mile and a half south, and thus transfer this great "centre of business" to that point. And, probably, the outer harbor project will fall through with the rest; although as the railroads own the Lake Shore and the riparian rights attached, at the last-named point, they may proceed to the construction of the harbor. This, it is thought, will be the case, should they be defeated finally in their lake-front schemes.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The National Temperance Convention is to commence its sessions in this city on Wednesday. Delegates have already began to arrive, and a large number are expected to be in attendance. There is quite a diversity of opinion among the friends of the cause throughout the country as to the *modus operandi* of carrying forward the reform. Some are for continuing "moral suasion" alone. Others are in favor of voting, but within the respective parties to which they belong, and endeavor to secure prohibition in that way. A third class, despairing of carrying either party for prohibition, are for separate organizations and action. This embraces nearly all the active workers in the West. Already the Temperance Party have made nominations in several counties. They nominated a full ticket in Kane County on Thursday, and in Winnebago on Friday. There seems to be quite a general movement throughout the State in this direction.

CHICAGO POLITICS.

We are beginning to have a little excitement in the Republican ranks concerning the Fall election. As I may have written before, the party is governed by what is known as the "Court-house Ring," which has for quite a number of years past dispensed all the fat offices among themselves. As this has been going on some time, the excluded aspirants for place have become wroth, and are determined not to submit to this state of things any longer. And so they are holding ward meetings and taking other measures to outflank the "ringites" in the nominations this Fall. The fight promises to be an interesting one, as many politicians and wire-pullers are engaged on either side. In the meantime the Democrats are looking on to see what will turn up, and the temperance people are proposing to have a hand in the game.

IDLE PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.

A single fact will show the large number of people who are out of profitable employment in this city. The Common Council the other day authorized the increase of our Police force to the extent of seventy-five men. Police Commissioner LITTSWORTH informed me three days after that there were over three thousand applications for the places. And as the applicants have to be residents two years, the probability is that could the new comers have been appointed the number would have been doubled. There are now about one thousand men engaged, public and private, in policing our city, at a cost to the taxpayers of $700,000, besides the contributions for the support of the private force. And yet such is the large saloons licensed, and the gamblers, thieves and roughs which do congregate in Chicago, that neither life nor property is safe.

THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT TRADE.

The California fruit trade is becoming comparatively quite extensive. There is so much risk in it, however, that most people take hold of it distrustingly. We saw on Friday evening a car load of grapes, but the "blood of the grape" was running freely from the boxes, indicating rough usage on the long journey. Our own fruit region is producing gloriously this year. Report says we are to have 800,000 bushels of peaches from St. Jo alone. We have already had, and are having the finest of Lawton's by the boatload.

THE BISHOP VS. RECTOR CASE.

The controversy between Bishop WHITEHOUSE and Mr. CHENEY remains in *statu quo*, and will so remain until the Supreme Court enunciates its decision, when the wordy war will be renewed. The excitement, too, has died away, and the subject has mainly passed out of current conversation.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Its Progress—Interesting Letter from Dr. Hayes.

The following letter from Dr. HAYES, describing the progress of his expedition, has just been received. It is dated [illegible] *Panther*, Ivigtut, South Greenland, July 28:

"After leaving Newfoundland we made our first landfall at Cape Desolation, where, the weather being dirty, and there being on this coast neither lighthouse nor pilots, we were forced to get an anchor down and hold on three days before we could steam in to Julianshaab, the best of the Greenland colonies. There we arrived July 15. A few items of our doings since that date may interest you.

First, on the 17th, we went up to the old Norse ruins of Krakortak, the finest on the coast, and in novel fashion. My old friend, Rev. Mr. ANTHON, (formerly of Upernavik,) kindly acted as guide and we crowded into a woman's seal skin boat. That is to say, an *Umiak*, which was thirty-six feet long, and was propelled by six stout native women. The temperature was 60°, grand the scenery and many the novelties, so we passed a most delightful day, bothered only by mosquitoes, which are more numerous and more vicious, I verily believe, than in any other part of the known world.

How old the ruins are nobody knows; but certainly not less than eight centuries; and as I wandered through the church-yard and about the once massive walls of the homes of the hardy Vikings and sons of Vikings, who long ago peopled this coast, the story of their wonderful deeds seemed written in the very stones. The church ruin (or cathedral) stands much as when GRAAH visited it some forty years ago. One gable is yet eighteen feet high; the three doorways are perfect; and some of the windows are in the same condition. The walls are almost five feet thick, and in places still very firm. While BRADFORD was busy with his brush, and DUNMORE and CRITCHERSON with their camera, I made a careful plot of all the ruins, which are nine in number.

From Julianshaab, where, by the way, I must not forget to mention we had some fine fresh Greenland beef and any quantity of milk, we steamed out to a sub-colony, called Kraksimiut, where, directed by an ancient Dane, MOTZFELDT by name, (the only white man in the place,) we went up a fiord to the front of a great glacier; and there we lay at anchor four days, on the most amicable terms with the monstrous body instream—photographing it, sketching it, surveying it, traveling upon it, and in short doing nothing that was not agreeable as well as useful.

The photographs from it are really superb; are taken from every possible point of view, and are everything the heart could wish for. The weather was warm as an early Autumn day at home, and was enjoyed by all. There was nothing to interfere with us but the aforesaid mosquitoes, which, fortunately, did not reach the ship, nor yet the summit of the glacier. I believe nothing could possibly be finer than the photographs obtained.

Unhappily for our complete sense of comfort, the glacier was less disposed to be neighborly than we, for he set up a terrible fusilade the moment we got there; and besides some thousands of tons of ice which, at intervals, broke from the front, seven icebergs, one after another, rolled their unwieldy forms into the sea, and set the waves upon us at such a terrible rate that we were glad enough to get to a safer place of refuge.

But few persons have ever seen an iceberg break off. We can rejoice in having both seen and felt them. We may rhapsodize about Niagara; its roar, its vastness; but one knows not where to begin with a discharging glacier; so I will not attempt it.

From the glacier we came here to meet a hearty welcome from the Comptroller of the Mines, Mr. SAXTORF, the Director, Mr. FRITZ, and the agent for the American Company, Captain REYNOLDS. One is quite amazed at the apparently inexhaustible supply of Kryolite in the bed which they have opened.

The mine is just a quarry, the bottom of which is some forty feet below the level of the sea, and is perhaps fifty yards across, and as many up from the beach. It lies upon the south side of this deep fiord of Arsuk, which runs back many miles into the interior, and, like most of the Greenland fiords, is terminated by a glacier. A hundred miners get out about eleven thousand tons of the mineral per annum. The mineral is immensely rich—ninety-six to ninety-nine per cent. of soda and alum; and although not sufficient in quantity to pay for working, the bed is prolific in other ores. In a half hour's walk about the works I picked up specimens of iron, silver, lead, tin, copper and arsenic. Strange it seems that this mineral, so precious and so valuable, should be found here alone.

To-morrow we put to sea, and then northward ho, beneath the midnight sun. Thus far all has been novel to me; but henceforth I shall be among familiar scenes. We get on finely. Everybody is in the best of spirits and the very best of health. The ship could not be improved upon for either strength or comfort, and, please God, in a couple of months I will fetch, in person, my next budget of news."

PERSONAL.

The Empress EUGENIE has arrived at Toulon on her way to Paris.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is reported ill at Edinburgh, Scotland.

JAY COOKE & Co., it is stated, will soon establish a banking house in London, of which Hon. Mr. ROSE, Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, will be the head.

General MCMAHON, late Minister to Paraguay, has arrived in Paris.

ELEAZER C. SHERMAN, of Plymouth, and HENRY L. PEARCE, of Dorchester, have been appointed by Governor CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, State Directors of Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

General SHERMAN and daughter arrived at Augusta yesterday, and are the guests of Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE. At a serenade tendered by the citizens the General responded briefly. He goes to Portland to-day.

Hon. D. D. T. MOORE, of the *Rural New-Yorker*, is to deliver the annual address before the Steuben County Agricultural Society at the Fall Fair, which occurs on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October.

Bishop MCFARLAND, of Hartford, and Rev. MATHEW HART, of New-Haven, sailed yesterday in the *Cuba* to attend the Ecumenical Council at Rome. The Bishop carries with him $10,000 as an offering to the Pope.

General J. M. Brannan, of the United States Army; Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn; General Geo. H. Parker, of Ohio; General H. Davis, of Chicago; Hon. A. Murdock, of Missouri, and General J. A. Patten, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas. Hon. C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina; Hon. T. G. Alvord, of Syracuse; Hon. J. N. G. Patterson, of Ohio; General J. J. Juanhall, of the United States Army; B. J. Thorne, of Canada, and Hon. J. W. Barker, of Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan. Governor John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon. Hon. G. H. Boker, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle. Hon. Walter Gwynn, of Virginia; Hon. J. M. Palton, of Louisiana, and W. A. Gregory, of St. Louis, are at the New-York. General J. C. Robinson, of the United States Army, is at the St. Denis. Hon. C. A. Trimble, of Ohio; Hon. J. M. Matthews, of Middletown, N. Y., and J. P. Haley, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor. Hon. J. A. Griswold, of Troy, and Hon. G. H. Yeaman, of Copenhagen, are at the Fifth-avenue.

Boating.

A ten-mile boat race was contested yesterday by JOHN BLEW and ROBERT PEACH, both oarsmen, who have already made a good record. The course was from the Battery to and around the Light-house at Robins' Reef and back, the distance being ten miles. On the start PEACH obtained the lead, but had to succumb to BLEW before the first mile had been gone over. BLEW afterward held the lead, passing the light-house about two lengths, and winning by twenty seconds. PEACH labored under a great disadvantage in having a very light boat, which the heavy wind and strong tide that prevailed retarded him considerably. The time of the race was one hour and 51 minutes. To Robins' Reef, 45 minutes 30 seconds; return, 1 hour 7 minutes 30 seconds.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

Is Vaccination Dangerous?—Another Letter from "Corry Spondent."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of Monday, 23d inst., on vaccination, which appears to have been called forth by my epistle published in Sunday's TIMES, states, as a proof of the efficacy of vaccination, that, in Prussia, in the year 1808, when inoculation was the only safeguard used against small-pox, the average of deaths amounted to four in every thousand of population; but fifty years later, when vaccination was in general use, the deaths were but one to the thousand. This seems to me no proof whatever, for the exit of inoculation, and not the advent of vaccination, may have been the cause of the decrease in deaths. Probably both had their influence; but vaccination was then manifestly more effective than now, the virus not having traveled through so many systems. Another cause of the decrease in the death-rate was undoubtedly owing to the increased skill of the medical profession. Again, unknown causes may have modified the disease, for we know that other diseases, cholera and scarlet fever, for instance, have not been as virulent of late years as formerly; but no one argues therefrom that vaccination is the cause in their case. It does not appear to me that the difference between the percentage of deaths of those vaccinated and those unvaccinated is anything remarkable. If the vaccination were properly performed, it should be much greater, and there should not be so many vaccinated persons with no cicatrix. How is it that so large a percentage of the vaccinated die, if it is not that the vaccination is improperly performed?

You say that "the popular belief that certain diseases are communicated by vaccination is an error not substantiated in the slightest degree by facts." How, then, did the belief become so general? Why, then, are physicians so particular to obtain the virus from a healthy subject? How is it that some people, soon after vaccination, are afflicted with diseases heretofore unknown in the family? Can you take vaccine poison from a pustule containing also scrofulous poison, without taking the scrofulous poison also?

In conclusion, you ask, "Can States, cities and towns be too imperative or stringent in enforcing by statute or ordinance universal vaccination?" I answer, no; but let them also see that the virus is pure and effective; and not compel a man to be poisoned against his will. Understand me, I am not opposed to vaccination. On the contrary, I am such a firm advocate of it, that I want to see it so performed that the public may enjoy its fullest benefits. As now performed, it is effective in some cases only, and for a limited period perhaps; but properly performed, I believe it not simply a moderator of the disease, but a sure preventive to the end of the subject's life, and carrying with it no danger of other diseases. I am happy to learn that vaccination is now performed by the best physicians in France, direct from the cow. Respectfully, CORRY SPONDENT.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

Lord Byron and his Sister.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In *Manfred* (Act II.) occurs this passage:

"Thou lovedst me
Too much, as I loved thee. We were not made
To torture thus each other, *though it were
The deadliest sin to love as we have loved.*"

BYRON loved his sister much. Therefore, in his imagination, he carries this idea further, and supposes the love to have taken on a sensual, or say a passionate and sexual character, that was sinful; but this, observe, *for another person*, an ideal individuality. There are people in the world, and a great many of them, who never can separate the author from his personages, and because a portion of them—the germ of their creation—may be real, take it for granted that the full-developed creatures, the men and women of his brain, are actual also. I am well acquainted with an author in whose unpublished poem the hatred of a brother plays an important part. A friend, to whom he submitted his MS., gravely asked him if it was really so with *his* brother! Some of these days we shall hear that Mr. BOOTH is "mad north-north-west," because he impersonates *Hamlet*. FAIR STOWEAGE.

Trinity Church Case—Groesbeck vs. Dunscomb and Dix.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The decision promised us some time since by the law reporters that Judge MCCUNN was about to decide the motion before him for a Receiver, seems to have met with a hitch. What is the matter? A great many cases have been decided of those which have been argued since this. Is Trinity scared at last? Does she pray the Court to hold back until her accounts are squared, or what is the matter? Can any one tell? ANNEKA.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Progress of the Work—The Structure to be Completed Within Two Years.

From the St. Louis Times, Aug. 29.

Work on the Eads bridge is being rapidly pushed forward. The shore pier on the St. Louis side has been completed to a point above low-water mark, and the dredgeboats are now employed in preparing for the sinking of a caisson for the second pier, which will be located about 300 or 400 feet from the shore. The bed rock has been sounded, and it is expected that within a few days at the farthest the caisson will be sunk and the pumping-out process will be commenced. In order to hasten the completion of the bridge, a large body of workmen is engaged on the Illinois side digging for the location of the final pier, and within two or three weeks the second pier in the water, and the fourth pier on the Illinois side will be under way. The most difficult pier to construct is the third, near the centre of the stream, owing to the rapidity of the under-current and the sloping character of the bed rock. Engineering skill will, however, overcome all these obstacles. As soon as the second pier is under headway the caisson will be sunk for the central one. The levee for several squares is covered with stone, brick and timber, which are being prepared for their respective positions.

It is still a matter of dispute as to what particular stone shall be used in building the piers from low-water mark to the girders, but is probable that either Carroll County (MCGAFFREY) or Athens (WALKER) stone will be collected. The abutments are composed of Grafton stone, which is arriving by barge loads daily.

The estimated final cost of the structure is $7,000,000, $4,000,000 of which have already been raised. As the work progresses, if needed, there is no doubt but the Legislature, City Council and County Court will render sufficient aid to complete the affair at an early day. The rapid currents, quicksand bottom and other difficulties incidental to spanning a great stream like the Mississippi will necessarily prolong the work, but that within three years at the furthest the bridge will be duly inaugurated there can be but little doubt. Captain EADS is laboring with enthusiasm and energy. While in Europe he visited all the bridges of note, and secured translation of the reports of various civil engineers on the subject of bridge building, with a view to employing in the construction of his bridge the most approved plans, so as to secure a work that will not only be a model of beauty as far as engineering skill is concerned, but durable as well. Associated with him is HENRY FLAD, a gentleman who ranks deservedly high among practical and scientific engineers. Both are confident of completing the bridge in three years, at the longest, and even talk of two years as the most probable time.

The work of tunneling Washington-avenue will not prove as difficult a task as many suppose, and it is believed that it can be accomplished without either disturbing the sewer, water or gas mains. Should this operation, however, prove too hazardous, then an elevated railway will be constructed. In either event the road will terminate in a grand union depot somewhere near Fourteenth-street, forming a direct connection with the Pacific and other roads.

All the bridge company asks of the public at present is a little patience and faith.

The End of the Drought in Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 31.

After a long and parching drought, commencing on the 1st day of June, covering a period of eighty-nine days, we are at last having copious and refreshing showers. During this long period of drought rain fell, it is true, two, or perhaps three times; but none of these showers made the ground wet more than two and a half inches, and in every case the hot sunshine of the succeeding days obliterated all its effects. Rain commenced falling here between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and there were several fine showers before night. We had also a splendid shower yesterday afternoon, continuing about an hour and a half, and coming down freely. Passengers on the Southside and Danville Railroads report refreshing showers in Powhatan, Chesterfield, Prince Edward, Amelia and Cumberland, on yesterday and the day before.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Present Condition of the Debt—Official Announcement of the Secretary for August—A Decrease of $5,[illegible],235 Since the Last Statement.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 ℘ ct.	$20,000,000 00	Pay'ble after 15 yrs. from Jan. 1, '59	[illegible] 67	Jan. and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 ℘ ct.	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 yrs. from Jan. 1, 1861	[illegible] 67	Jan. and July.
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ℘ ct.	18,415,000 00	Payable after Dec. 31, 1880	184,150 00	Jan. and July.
March 2, 1861	Bds., Oregon War, '81	6 ℘ ct.	945,000 00	Redeemable 20 yrs. from July 1, 1861	9,450 00	Jan. and July.
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ℘ ct.	189,317,[illegible] 00	P'ble at pleasure of Gov't aft. 20 yrs. fm. June 30, '61	1,[illegible],176 00	Jan. and July.
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℘ ct.	514,771,[illegible] 00	Red'ble after 5 and pay'ble 20 yrs. fm. May 1, '62	[illegible]	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6 ℘ ct.	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	[illegible],000 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 ℘ ct.	194,567,300 00	Red'le after 10 and pay'le 40 yrs. fm. March 1, '64	[illegible]	Mch. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℘ ct.	[illegible]	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64	[illegible] 00	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℘ ct.	125,561,300 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64	[illegible] 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℘ ct.	203,327,250 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '65	[illegible] 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℘ ct.	332,998,950 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65	[illegible] 00	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℘ ct.	379,582,450 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '67	[illegible] 50	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ℘ ct.	42,539,350 00	Red'le after 5 and pay'le 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '68	425,393 50	Jan. and July.
Aggregate of Debt Bearing Coin Interest			2,107,926,200 00		32,428,282 34	
Coupons due May 1 and July 1, 1869, not presented for payment					4,[illegible],227 50	

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3 ℘ ct.	$50,750,000 00	On demand (interest estimated)	$1,142,550 00	An'ly on Red'mpt'n of Certificates.
July 23, 1868	Navy Pension Fund	3 ℘ ct.	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	70,000 00	January and July.
Aggregate of debt bear'g currency int.			$64,750,000 00	Accrued interest	$1,212,550 00	

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outst'ding.	Matured.	Accrued Interest.
Aug. 18, 1842	Bonds	6 ℘ ct.	$6,000 00	Dec. 31, 1862	$360 00
Jan. 28, 1847	Bonds	6 ℘ ct.	14,150 00	Dec. 31, 1867	849 00
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6 ℘ ct.	58,700 00	July 1, 1868, 9 mos. int.	2,641 50
Sept. 9, 1850	Bonds, Texas Indemnity	5 ℘ ct.	242,000 00	Dec. 31, 1864	12,100 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury Notes	1 m. to 6 ℘ ct.	103,614 64	At various dates	3,072 35
Dec. 23, 1857	Treasury Notes	5 to 5½ ℘ ct.	2,400 00	March 1, 1859	120 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury Notes	6 ℘ ct.	3,300 00	April and May, 1863	198 00
July 17, 1861	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ℘ ct.	34,200 00	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	2,496 60
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes, 1 and 2 yrs.	5 ℘ ct.	318,492 00	Jan. 7 to April 1, 1866	[illegible]
March 3, 1863	Certificates of Indebtedness	6 ℘ ct.	12,000 00	At various dates in 1866	720 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound Interest Notes	6 ℘ ct.	3,714,980 00	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868	[illegible]
June 30, 1864	Temporary Loan	4, 5, 6 ℘ ct.	152,110 00	Oct. 15, 1866	7,680 19
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ℘ ct.	955,550 00	Aug. 15, 1867, June 15 and July 15, 1868	69,755 15
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased			$4,642,496 64	Total accd. interest.	$628,040 46

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Characters of Issue.	Amount Outst'g.
July 17, 1861, Feb. 12, 1862	Demand Notes	$114,912 50
Feb. 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863	United States Legal-tender Notes	356,000,000 00
July 17, 1862	Postal Currency	} 30,711,709 87
March 3, 1863, June 30, 1864	Fractional Currency	}
March 3, 1863	Certificates of Gold Deposited	23,647,880 00
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest		$410,474,292 37

Recapitulation.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin:		Am't outst'ng.	Interest.
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864	$27,022,000 00		
Bonds at 5 per cent., (10-40s,) issued under act of March 3, 1864	194,567,300 00		
Bonds of 1881 at 6 per cent. interest	283,677,600 00		
Five-twenty Bonds at 6 per cent.	1,602,[illegible] 00	$2,107,926,200 00	$36,[illegible] 84
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:			
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest	50,750,000 00		
Navy Pension Fund, 3 per cent. interest	14,000,000 00	64,750,000 00	1,212,550 00
Debt Bearing no Interest:			
Demand and legal-tender notes	356,114,912 50		
Postal and fractional currency	30,711,709 87		
Certificates of gold deposited	23,647,880 00	$410,474,292 37	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,642,486 64	628,040 46
Total debt, principal outstanding		$2,587,[illegible] 01	
Accrued interest to date, and coupons due not presented for payment			$38,314,790 30
Total debt, principal and interest			$2,625,[illegible] 31
Amount in the Treasury: Coin			$101,214,988 71
Currency			12,144,487 10
Sinking Fund in United States coin-interest bonds, and interest collected and accrued thereon			14,020,830 00
Other United States coin-interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon			23,311,085 00
Total			$150,691,388 81
Amount of public debt less cash, Sinking Fund and purchased bonds in Treasury			$2,475,[illegible] 50
Amount of public debt less cash, Sinking Fund and purchased bonds in the Treasury on the 1st ult.			$2,481,[illegible] 29
Decrease of public debt during the past month			$5,[illegible] 79
Decrease since March 1, 1869			$49,[illegible] 51

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Union Pacific Company	6 per cent.	$[illegible]	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Union Pacific, Eastern Division	6 per cent.	6,303,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Sioux City and Pacific	6 per cent.	1,628,320	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Central Pacific	6 per cent.	{ 2,362,000 / 22,000,000 }	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bds Cent'l Brh. U. P., assignees of Achison & Pike's Peak	6 per cent.	1,600,000	Thirty years from date.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds Western Pacific	6 per cent.	320,000	Thirty years from date.
Total issued			$60,980,320	

Authorizing Acts.	Interest Payable.	Rate of Interest.	Int. accr'd and not yet paid.	Int. paid by United States.	Int. repaid by transp'n of mails, &c.	Bal. of Int. paid by United States.
July 1, 1861, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent.	$307,358 67	$2,061,869 89	$914,940 14	$1,137,229 75
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent.	63 030 00	834,812 09	554,051 58	280,061 51
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent.	16,283 20	96,506 69	16 27	96,490 42
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	{ Jan. 16 and July 16 / Jan. 1 and July 1 }	6 per cent.	17,636 22 / 119,504 98	358,316 83 / 1,130,289 75 }	73,008 99	1,046,542 59
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent.	18,000 00	205,808 26	8,490 79	202,317 47
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Jan. 1 and July 1	6 per cent.	3,200 00	46,606 03	......	46,606 03
Total issued			$603,011 25	$4,924,822 64	$1,574,965 77	$3,400,856 77

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasury returns in the Department at the close of business on the last day of August, 1869.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ST. LOUIS HORROR.

A Man Cuts his Wife's Head Open with an Ax and Throws Himself Under a Moving Railway Train.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 30.

Our East St. Louis reporter furnishes the subjoined details of a shocking murder and suicide at that place, which equals in bloody atrocity anything yet recorded.

Saturday forenoon, about 10:30 o'clock, a man by the name of CASPER WALTZ attempted to kill his stepson, succeeded in killing his wife, and then destroyed his own life. The parties originally came to this country from the Kingdom of Bavaria. Mrs. CUREGINDA LUTZ was a widow woman, and assisted by her son, NICHOLAS LUTZ, a young man about 20 years of age, carried on the basket-making business in the City of Baltimore, Md. At that place she formed the acquaintance of CASPER WALTZ, a tinner by trade, and married him. At that time, 1862, he was 44 and she 48 years of age. About one year ago they came to this city, bought a lot on Fifth-street, between St. Louis and Illinois avenues, and built a two-story frame house. CASPER opened a tin shop, and his wife and stepson plied their vocation of basket-making, which she peddled around town. CASPER was given to drink, and usually drank a pint of whisky before breakfast. Yesterday morning he emptied his pint bottle, and had procured a second one full of whisky. NICHOLAS remonstrated with CASPER, who made no answer. NICHOLAS was at work making a basket up stairs, and had a small hand-ax under the door to keep it open. As he stooped to pick up a piece of willow, he saw CASPER stoop at the same instant, and the next thing he knew was a violent blow with the hand-ax. The blow knocked him off his seat, but he quickly regained his feet, ran down the stairs and out after a policeman. The ax was dull and glanced on the side of NICHOLAS' head, tearing the scalp but not breaking the skull. When NICHOLAS returned with a policeman, the body of his mother was seen lying in the back room, her head chopped almost to a jelly. Near the body was a different and much sharper hand-ax than the one used on NICHOLAS. There was one frightful gash on the right jawbone of the woman, cutting the bone from the mouth to the ear, so that a person's hand could be buried in it; another across the middle of the face, severing the nose and both cheek bones; another on the left temple, exposing the brain, and the back of the head chopped up so as to present the appearance of a mass of clotted blood, brains, broken bones and hair. She was still breathing. Some small boys witnessed the chopping by CASPER, who used both hands, and struck each blow with all his strength. CASPER then put on his coat and started toward the old track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and followed it down to the junction with the new track, near the rolling mill, the boys following, but fearful of approaching him.

The 11 o'clock coal train was seen approaching, and as it runs quite slow at that point, the track being new, and there being two other railroad crossings, the Vandalia, and the Terre Haute, near each other, the boys noticed CASPER stop, as they thought to get on the train. He deliberately opened his shirt-collar, turned back his coat, let the engine and one car pass him, and then laid his neck on the railroad track. The result was that his head was severed from the body, the neck and lower jaw being crushed to atoms, the remainder of the train passing over them.

Justice BRACKET held an inquest on the bodies. It is supposed that WALTZ was laboring under a fit of insanity, superinduced by excessive drink, but, if so, he acted very deliberately, as though the matter had been thought over previously. The throwing aside the dull ax with which he assaulted NICHOLAS, and getting a sharper one with which to attack his wife, no words spoken, as the boys say who were looking on; then going to the railroad track direct, just at the time when a train was due, and instead of throwing his body in front of the engine, to get in between the cars so as to avoid any possible chance of escape, goes to show a premeditation.

Injunction Against the Brooklyn Water Board—Application for an Injunction as to the Repaving of Fulton-Avenue Denied by Judge Troy—His Reasons.

The new Water and Sewerage Board, now engaged in constructing much-needed sewers in various parts of the City of Brooklyn, also in laying pavements on the principal streets, is encountering considerable trouble in battling with injunctions and applications for injunctions. The latest effort in the direction of arresting new pavement is that of NATHANIEL MILLS, who made application to Judge TROY for an injunction to restrain the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners from entering into a contract for the repaving of Fulton-avenue, on the ground that the parties to whom the contract was awarded were not the lowest bidders. In denying the application, Judge TROY says, (quoting the law:)

"The said Board are authorized to have the said improvements carried out in such form and manner as they shall deem to be for the best interest of the public, and either under their personal supervision or under the supervision of a superintendent, whom they are hereby authorized to appoint, or by contract; but no contract shall be made for work the expense of which shall exceed $250, unless advertisement for proposals for doing such work shall be made in the Corporation newspapers for at least twenty days, and in such case any contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, whose proposal shall, in the judgment of said Board be most beneficial to the public, and who shall give satisfactory security."

He then says: "It is well settled that an action cannot be maintained by a private individual against a municipal corporation for an injury of a public nature, when the damage he sustains is no greater than that sustained by every member of the community. The injury can only be redressed or prevented at the suit of the State or some officer authorized to act in behalf of the public. A private individual, although citizen and tax-payer, cannot bring it in question unless the act complained of involves some peculiar damage to his individual interests. The injury occasioned by the making of the contract would not be peculiar or irreparable to the plaintiff; it would be of a public character affecting equally all those within the district of assessment. The law proceeds upon the first and obvious principle stated by Blackstone that it would be unreasonable to multiply suits by giving every man a separate right of action for what damnifies him in common only with the rest of his fellow-citizens. (Book 4, 167.) I do not think therefore that the plaintiff can maintain this action upon this ground alone; but assuming that he could, the complaint clearly fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The defendants are invested with a discretionary power, that is, they are required to give the contract to the lowest bidder, whose proposal shall in the judgment of the Board be most beneficial to the public. An honest judgment on this subject is final and conclusive. And against fraud or abuse of power for any purpose the law provides adequate remedies. There is no suggestion whatever in this case that the Board or any of its members fraudulently determined the question to them, and I might assume that although there may have been lower bidders than the person to whom the contract was awarded, that it was awarded to the lowest responsible bidder whose proposal in the judgment of the Board would be most beneficial to the public."

Inquest in Hoboken.

An adjourned inquest in the alleged malpractice case was held last night before Coroner WHITE. It will be remembered that Dr. BRETZEL prescribed for and attended a child eleven and a half months of age named ANTHONY BLIMLING, who was also attended by Dr. ELDER, and Dr. BRETZEL, on one of his visits, administered some medicine prescribed by ELDER. When the child died Dr. ELDER refused to give a certificate. A number of witnesses were examined, and after the evidence was all in, the jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict to the effect that the child died from natural causes, and fully exonerated Dr. BRETZEL.

An inquest was held before Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, in the case of BRIDGET BRADSHAW, a child 4 years of age, who it is alleged, died from the effects of opium pills prescribed by CHRISTIAN KLEHRE, a drug clerk in the employ of Mr. PAPE, on the corner of Newark and Washington streets, Hoboken. The evidence presented went to show that KLEHRE, who had only been five months in the drug business, had assumed the responsibility of prescribing for the child, who had the diarrhoea, and had given opium pills in over-doses. The inquest was adjourned until Saturday next at 7 o'clock P. M., and KLEHRE was recommitted to the County Jail to await the result of the inquest.

Independent German Citizens' Club of the Eighth Ward.

A numerously-attended meeting of German citizens of the Eighth Ward took place last night at No. 249 Spring-street. Captain H. BORNHER was elected President, Mr. W. SHERIDAN, Recording, and Mr. P. ALEXANDER, Corresponding Secretary. Mr. MARCUS OTTERBURG addressed the meeting on the necessity of the Germans combining, irrespective of party, to get their political rights. Dr. LANDSBERG said an organization like this was in season. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The control exercised, or tried to be exercised, on the public life by the existing party organizations, threatens to become a tyranny violating personal independence, and has partly become so already, corrupting public morals and frustrating the aims of the liberal Constitution of this country; be it

Resolved, That it is the aim and purpose of this organization to counteract the influences of political party organizations, inasmuch as they exert an obnoxious effect; and also to give the widest scope to independent opinions at the public elections.

Croton Aqueduct Unguarded.

Owing to the fact that the appropriation for the payment of the Water Police has been exhausted, the last payments made being for services during the month of August just past, the Croton Aqueduct Board has removed the incumbents of those offices. A like cause has led to the removal of thirty-six Inspectors of the Bureau of Water Rents.

Change in the Post Office.

Mr. GEORGE H. DURYEA has been appointed Night Superintendent of the New-York Post Office, *vice* HENRY G. ARMSTRONG, resigned. Mr. DURYEA entered upon the duties of his office on Tuesday evening last.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The City Chamberlain has paid into the City Treasury $7,196 29, for interest received on public deposits during the month of August, making a total of $149,107 23.

The New-York Fruit Growers' Club will hold their regular meeting to-day at 1:30 P. M., in the hall Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place. Peaches, apples, plums, &c., will be exhibited and afterward distributed among the audience. Admission free.

The remains of THOMAS MCCAULLY, late foreman of Engine No. 4, Metropolitan Fire Company, who died suddenly last Sunday morning, at his residence, No. 29 Gold-street, aged 22, were interred yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery.

A meeting of the Workingwomen's Association will be held at Plimpton Hall this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of listening to Miss ANTHONY'S report of the Philadelphia Labor Congress.

A new Division of Sons of Temperance has been formed under the name of The United States Division, to be instituted next Friday evening at No. 195½ Bowery. Mr. WM. H. IRVING is to be Worthy Patriarch, and Mr. WM. S. HELLER Recording Scribe.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have dispatched Captain LOWE, with necessary wrecking materials and divers, to raise the steamer *Dew Drop*, sunk at the wharf in Lake Mahopac.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the premises of WILLIAM DEMOTT, No. 16 North William-street. Damage, $200; insured for $3,000 in the Firemens' and Lafayette.

THOMAS MCFADDEN, of No. 639 Hudson-street, broke his leg yesterday while on a picnic at Pleasant Valley. He was brought to the City and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN MCMANUS, aged 9 years, whose father resides at No. 441 East Twelfth-street, was drowned Tuesday evening, in East River, at the foot of Twelfth-street.

A regular meeting of the Harnessmakers was held last evening at No. 15 Seventh-avenue. The most important business transacted was the enrolling of men for membership and the collection of monthly dues. This Society numbers about a hundred members.

The steamship *Columbia*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brings dates to Aug. 28. For the prompt delivery of letters from our special correspondent we are indebted to Mr. OSCAR CROCHERON, purser of the ship.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE.—The old and well-known house of DAVIS COLLAMORE & Co. have removed their establishment to a more desirable location further up-town, at No. 747 Broadway, near Eighth-street. Here they have made large additions to their stock of goods, including all qualities and styles of china, glass, porcelain, parian, plated goods and cutlery. A more complete assortment to select from probably cannot be found in the Metropolis. A particular feature of this house is, that the prices are low, because the buyer, coming in such direct contact with the manufacturers, has but a *single* profit to pay. The house was established in 1849, and the success and the high reputation it has maintained are a good pledge of the liberality and correctness of its business management.—*Home Journal.*

Beware of the Eggs

which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

BEEF TEA IN THREE MINUTES.—LIEBIG'S Extract of Beef! Genuine! Price reduced! The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. MILHAU'S Sons, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs.

ILLEGAL VOTING: Registration of Voters; How it may be made Effective; Opinion of Mr. Leveson.

GENERAL ROSECRANS: Letter of Declination from the General; A full Exposition of His Views; His Outline of a new Platform for a new Departure for the Democracy.

TWEED AND BELMONT: Local Meetings in the [illegible] of [illegible]; August Belmont Strongly [illegible] [illegible] Ward.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Presidential [illegible] Movement for Medicans and in Opposition to [illegible]; State Elections and Political Conventions to be held in September.

Horrors of Crime.

SUICIDE OF A SHAKER: The Drowning of [illegible] Oliver, at Shaker Village, New-Lebanon, N. Y.; [illegible] Shakers' Account of her Death; Insanity on the Point of Spirit-life in the Spirit Sphere.

MURDER IN MISSOURI: The Proprietor of a Circus wantonly Shot; Escape of the Assassin.

HORRIBLE STORY: Alleged Inhuman Treatment of a Widow and her Sick Family at Washington.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA: An Old Man [illegible] and Killed by his Insane Son; Full Particulars of the Tragedy.

MURDER AND SUICIDE: A German in East St. Louis Murders his Wife and Commits Suicide; Intemperance the Cause of the Crime.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Sentence of Dr. Schoeppe; He is Condemned to Death—Execution of a Colored Man at Little Rock; He Protests his Innocence.

Agricultural Affairs.

BEECHER'S FARM: How Henry Ward Beecher Manages his Farm of Forty Acres; Description of the Place; The Crops and Fruit.

RURAL EMBELLISHMENTS: Country Life Full of Embellishment; Climbing Vines not a Pleasure only, but a Necessity; The Bignonia; The Virginia Creeper; Transplanting the Ivy; How to Propagate Climbing Vines.

MINNESOTA WHEAT: The Coming Wheat Crop; Observations and Estimates of the State Statistician; Great Increase in Production.

MISCELLANEOUS: Reappearance of the Texas Cattle Disease in Ohio; Effects of the Drought in Virginia.

General Topics.

SCIENCE CONVENTION: The American Science Convention at Salem; Proceedings of the Closing Days; Interesting Papers Read and Discussed.

LABOR CONVENTION: The Working-people in Convention at Boston; Platform Adopted by the Convention; Formation of a Labor Reform Party; A Ten-hour Law for Factory Work Demanded; Protest Against Coolie Labor.

PERILS OF THE SOUND: A Man Picked up in Long Island Sound; He Reports That he was Drugged and Robbed, on the Steamer *Old Colony*, and then Thrown Overboard.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. Peabody's Gift to General Lee's College—A Lunar Rainbow.

Editorial Comments.

The Naturalization Question.

Fraudulent Voting in San Francisco.

The Assistant Treasurer's New Method of Paying Coupons.

The Pennsylvania Coal Strike.

The Part of Prudence for Spain.

Miscellaneous Topics.

Financial and Commercial.

The Financial and Commercial Summaries, expressly prepared for the WEEKLY TIMES, and given in each issue, embrace reliable reports of all important movements in Money, Gold, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Produce and Merchandise.

Live Stock Markets.

A detailed and complete account of latest operations in the Live Stock Markets is given in each issue.

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Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 21 Day-st., New-York.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

MARRIED.

PETTIT—DIMOCK.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by Rev. A. V. Dimock, assisted by Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., Dr. ALONZO PETTIT to Miss ELLA M. DIMOCK, all of Elizabeth.

DIED.

BENTON.—In Green Point, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, Mrs. MARY CATHERINE BENTON, wife of Gramer Benton, in her 57th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 3, at 4 P. M., from her late residence, Franklin-st., between Java and India. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

LANE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, Mrs. ABBY A. LANE, beloved wife of N. B. Lane, of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 54th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LLOYD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, JAMES W. LLOYD, in the 18th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock Thursday, from the residence of his uncle, Thomas Lane, No. 23 West 42d-st.

LA FORCE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 31, DAVID LA FORCE, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, John Newman, at Bergen Point, N. J., Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MARK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, after a long and serious illness, MR. MAY MARK.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 31 West 39th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCDONALD.—On Monday, Aug. 30, at his residence, ALEXANDER MCDONALD, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, 97th-st., North River, on Thursday, Sept. 2, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will be waiting at the corner of 34th-st. and Broadway at 11 o'clock, to convey friends to the house.

OSGOOD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, R. H. OSGOOD, after a short illness.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, WILLIAM RAYMOND, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 339 West 19th-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn.

SHIPLEY.—At Riverdale, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, Mrs. MARGARET E. ADRIANCE SHIPLEY, wife of the late Robt. Shipley, aged 45 years.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. J. Pollock, are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

THORNE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, WM. H. THORNE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st. Interment at Great Neck, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOGARDUS'

Elegant Photographic Establishment, No. 1,153 Broadway, near 27th-st.

NOW OPEN.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending Sept. 4, 1869, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:20 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A.—U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER, same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 8 Dey-st., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhoea, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

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"THE SPIRIT OF GOD AS FIRE; THE GLOBE WITHIN THE SUN OUR HEAVEN." A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

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The theme is new, startling and sublime, and is one of deepest interest to the minds of all. Divine revelations brought to bear upon the wonderful discoveries made through the science of astronomy points out plainly the location of Heaven.

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MAN IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY; OR, THE BIBLICAL ACCOUNT OF MAN'S CREATION, tested by scientific theories of his origin and antiquity. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., LL.D. 12mo. Price $1. Sold by booksellers and newsmen.

S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1869, at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock same evening. JAMES W. BOOTH, President.

GEORGE H. SHELDON, MORRIS FRIEDMAN, } Secretaries.

THE SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH Ward Jacob Cohen Democratic Association will hold a meeting to ratify the nomination of JACOB COHEN for Supervisor, at Milleman's Hall, corner 7th-av. and 18th-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prominent speakers will address this meeting.

SAML. WISE, President.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

All lands described in a certain mortgage and recorded in Liber 802 of Mortgages, page 82.... [illegible]

[illegible]

Lease Recorded.

Broadway, No. 1,287, 5 years, per year $8,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. w. s., 28.3 ft. s. e. of Rutledge-st., 3 in. x 72x26.3 .... $100

Cook-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Morrel-st., 25x100 5,000

Luquer-st., s. w. s., 128 ft. n. of Clinton-st., irregular 900

Madison-st., s. s., [illegible] 1,100

Mill and Court sts., s. e. corner, 77.8x100 21,500

Nelson-st., s. e. s., [illegible] ft. n. w. of Clinton-st., 19x100 5,500

Webster-place, w. s., 210.4 ft. n. of Middle-st., [illegible] 3,500

[illegible] acres at New-Utrecht 600

Lewis-av., [illegible] ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 20x100 .... nom.

Miller-av., e. s., 175.5 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 25x100 3,000

Ralph-av. and Madison-st., [illegible] 16,500

Union-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Eagle-st., 50x100 4,400

Lot No. 70, Richard Martin's map 2,000

Lot No. 104, Sarah A. Wyckoff's map 1,800

3d-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x30 24,000

South 4th-st., n. s., 150 ft. s. of 2d-st., 25x90 2,400

Lots Nos. 21, 22, John A. Green's map 4,000

Lot No. 227, Jno. Miller's map 1,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

High-st., cor., 200 ft. n. of Washington-av., 50x100 .... $250

Newtown.

Maddo-st., s. w. s., 115 ft. n. w. of Jane-st., 25x100 .... nom.

Maddo-st., s. w. s., 300 ft. n. w. of Paynter-av., 25x100 .... $300

Lots Nos. 26 and 27 Clinton-av., each 25x100, Brinckerhoff's map 150

Oyster Bay.

New Bridge road, s. s., adjoining Herbeck's, 10 acres, Kiessling's $5,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Water-st., e. s., adjoining Benj. Mecker's, 85x30 .... $2,000

Orchard and New-st., [illegible] corner, 25x100 1,050

Morrisania.

Denman-st., n. s., lot No. 222, Melrose South, 50x118 .... $1,250

Boston road, s. e. s., 45 ft. n. e. of Grove-st., 25x100 4,000

Willis-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 141st-st., 25x100 1,050

Willis-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 144th-st., 25x100 900

Yonkers.

High-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 25x100 .... $250

Park-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 200x218 12,500

Palisade-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Glenwood-av., 200x216 30,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Brunswick and South 4th sts., s. e. corner, 50x70 .... $3,800

Lease lots Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Exchange-place, 5 years, per year 4,000

Hoboken.

Willow-st., w. s., lot No. 26, block No. 88, Castor estate $5,000

Hudson City.

Prospect-av., n. s., W. G. Plumer's map, 25x104 .... $800

Lot No. 8, block No. 11, Tonnele estate, near Reservoir, 25x70x95 500

Lots Nos. 15, 16 and 17, map of Waverly, 75x100 4,800

Colard-st., w. s., lot No. 47, block No. 8, map Tonnele estate, 25x125 575

Greenville.

Lot No. 8, block No. 2, map of Samuel Bostwick's property, 25x100 .... $500

Plot No. 17, block No. 2, map Hudson County Land and Improvement Company, 2½ lots of 2,500 square feet, each 1,287

Jersey City and Bergen Point plank-road, lots Nos. 2 and 3, block No. 2, S. M. Meracles' map 900

Bergen.

Adjoining the Morris Canal, 1 46-100 acres, Mynder Van Horn's property $1,500

West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 27 and 28, map of the Morean property $4,000

Newark.

Springfield-av., s. s., indefinite, 55x120 .... $575

High and Bank sts., s. e. corner, 105 ft. front 7,500

Spruce-st., s. s., 47 ft. front 250

Pacific-st., s. s., indefinite, 50x100 4,700

South-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Herman-st., 30x100 1,050

Bergen-st., w. s., 450 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 24x100 800

New-st., n. s., indefinite, 25x26 750

Road leading to Wheeler's Point, 37-100 acre 700

Bowery and Richard st., n. e. cor., 44x102 1,100

Miller-st., s. s., 200 ft. n. w. of Halsted-av., 25x100 750

Prince-st. and South Orange-av., n. w. corner, 30x82 5,000

Orange.

Cherry and William-st., corner, 188x200 .... $3,400

West Orange.

Newark and Mount Pleasant road, n. s., 5 ch. 33 links $725

Belleville.

45-100 acre $800

Clinton.

Road from Newark to Irvington, 10 75-100 acres $17,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF BUSINESS property.

FOR SALE—Dwelling-houses eligibly located on 5th, Madison and Park avs., and on most of the side streets above 14th-st.

TO RENT—Furnished houses until May next, or longer, to private families. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW, THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, No. 122 West 55th-st., near 5th-av.; size, 18.9x50x100; the house has all modern improvements, is in perfect order, good surroundings, and very near to the Park. For all particulars apply to the owner, on the premises, from 9 to 12.

A SPLENDID THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be sold low if immediately applied for. Also, a large number of others, in the leading avenues and side streets, at prices ranging from $7,500 to $125,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—BANKING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—On Broadway, below Maiden-lane, a large and perfectly improved property, ready for immediate occupation; large vaults; suitable for a large banking-house. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO HOUSES IN 53D-ST., 6TH and 7th avs., one three-story and one four-story, brown-stone, black-walnut parlor, first-class, at moderate prices. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or call at No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M. J. W. STEVENS.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, in Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, 7,000; $4,300 on mortgage; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in Brooklyn, DeKalb-av.; fine location; sell $17,000, or rent $160 per month; furnished. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—25 BY 100 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20 cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

A NICE COTTAGE, WITH NEARLY one acre of ground, fronting the Hudson River at Yonkers, for sale, or will exchange for any City property well located; a good chance. Apply immediately to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON the Hudson River, at Hyde Park; 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; stone mansion; lodge, billiard house, brick barns, &c. Apply to WINANS & GRAVES, No. 21 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 263 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE stories, brick, high basement, mastic front, Gothic; 11 rooms in complete order, well furnished throughout; heated by furnace; bath, laundry, with all modern improvements; twelve minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; street cars to all points pass not far from the house; private family only; early possession; rent $150 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 40 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 76th-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order. Rent very low. RICH'D WILLIAMSON, Pres't [illegible] Bank.

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NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in a desirable location. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a three or four-story furnished house in a respectable private neighborhood; furniture need not be expensive and showy, but must be complete and in good order; occupation from the 1st of October or November; highest references will be given. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

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G. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF S. CAHILL, ESQ., OF 90 VILLA PLOTS,

AT CRANFORD, N. J.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 M.

These lots are well situated, five minutes' walk north of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy; 10 per cent., and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters, sure.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner of Bond-st. and Bowery, and at Isaac B. Tate's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., (shoe store,) and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF A HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF THE CHOICEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK.

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THIS SPLENDID ESTATE OF THE LATE MOSES ROGERS,

Consisting of upwards of 200 ACRES OF LAND, 70 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER, ALMOST ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY LONG ISLAND SOUND AND STAMFORD HARBOR, having been subdivided into 150 VILLA PLOTS of about two acres each, will positively be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 14,

on the premises, on the arrival of the steamboat from New-York. Full particulars in a few days. Maps and pamphlets now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and of G. S. SPAULDING, Esq., at the depot, Stamford, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

LEONARD, BIRD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 146 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON.

IMPORTANT SALE OF NEW FURNITURE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

(Sold on account of vacating the premises,)

AT THE WAREROOMS OF E. A. SMALLWOOD, Corner of Beach and Lincoln sts., Boston.

The entire stock of finished and unfinished Furniture, comprising, in part,

200 PARLOR SUITES, of various styles, from $100 to $400 a set;

200 SOFAS, of various styles;

300 EASY CHAIRS;

300 PATENT RECLINING COUCHES;

200 PATENT RECLINING EASY AND LADIES' CHAIRS;

EXTENSION DINING TABLES, CHAIRS AND LOUNGES, in suites;

300 LOUNGES;

PATENT SOFA BEDS;

PATENT LOUNGES;

PATENT RECLINING CHAIRS;

DINING CHAIRS;

300 CENTRE TABLES;

Of various styles, &c., &c., &c.

The whole comprising one of the largest and best stocks of Furniture ever sold in this city.

Catalogues ready and the Furniture on exhibition three days previous to sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

FIRST FALL SALE THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 2, at the auction-room No. 35 East 13th-st., near Broadway. This will be an unusually large sale for the season, and will embrace the entire furniture of a large dwelling, removed to the store for convenience of sale. There are two rosewood pianos, several parlor suites, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Wilton, Brussels and other carpets, solid black-walnut and cottage furniture, two or three sewing machines, bookcases, wardrobes, and, in fact, almost every article required in the housekeeping line. Catalogues early this morning, and deposits from every purchaser.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.—Regular weekly sale.—Good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mirrors, bedding, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, consisting of bedding, clothing and dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.: 3,000 bed sacks, 2,500 blankets, 4,000 counterpanes, 4,000 gutta percha bed covers, 4,500 hair pillows, 5,000 pillow cases, 5,000 linen sheets, 15,000 drawers, 25,000 shirts, 3,000 socks, 19,000 dozen roller bandages. Also, napkins, cotton and woolen tape, picked lint, cotton wadding, red flannel, saddlers' silk, linen thread, 14,000 lbs. condensed milk, 20,000 lbs. beef extract.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for Warren County, Ohio, in case No. 3,476, of ex parte Joseph Anderson, Receiver Cincinnati, Lebanon and Xenia Railroad Company, I will offer at public auction, at the door of the Court-house, in Lebanon, in said County, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, A. D. 1869,

At 2 o'clock P. M., the following property of said Company, viz: The road bed, (partially completed,) right of way, fixtures and franchises. The said right of way, fixtures and road bed, extends from the village of Lebanon near the east side thereof, to, or near, the village of Sharon, in Hamilton County, Ohio, passing through a small part of Butler County, Ohio. Said property and right has been appraised at the sum of $4,000, and will not be sold for less than two-thirds the appraised value thereof. Terms, cash.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Receiver C., L. & X. Railroad Company.

J. M. & J. R. SMITH, Attorneys for Receiver.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. BY PURCHASING YOUR SILVER WARE Direct from the Manufacturers, FORD & TUPPER. Also, Dealers in FINE PLATED WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., up stairs.

MARBLE MANTELS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TO MARBLEMEN AND OTHERS.—For sale cheap, a superior lot of tombstones and monuments. The owner wishes to dispose of the stones as they are an incumbrance. Inquire at the Marble Works, between 122d and 123d sts., 3d-av., Harlem.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels, head-stones, below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

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10-20 BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF

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BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and Capital City $25,000,000.

Price, 96 and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, POSSESSING A SECURITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND WILL FURNISH SATISFACTORY INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

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THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

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CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FIRST CLASS TEN PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan) $50,000

Assessed value 275,000

Real valuation 1,300,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are now opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, where the stocks of this Company can be transferred. Per order, CHARLES L. FROST, President.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND scrip and Government securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company, OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c., as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis....	280	$12,900
Chicago and Northwestern....	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western....	521	7,331
Illinois Central....	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated $1,404,600

Estimated expenses as follows:

Operating expenses, 50 per cent. $702,300

Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent. 140,000

Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold 56,000

Set aside as Sinking Fund .... 10,000 — 908,300

Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses $496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	123	123¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	121⅞	121⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	123	123¾	5-20 Coupon, '68..	121⅞	121⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862..	122¾	123	10-40 Registered..	111⅞	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	123	123¾	10-40 Coupon....	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64..	122¾	122⅞	Gold............	132⅝	132⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65..	122¾	122⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65..	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Jan. and July..	121⅛	121⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

PAID IN $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balances. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA, with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.

We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security, render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 80 Broadway.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1869, on the bonds of this Company will be paid by the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. CHARLES F. HASTY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD LOAN OF The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company, SIX PER CENT. BONDS DUE 1889. OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH $14,000,000

AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month of July $160,150, against $96,212 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $600,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,

NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I. CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 5, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:30 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Westwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.

8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 30 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:30 P. M., Hudson train.

5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)

10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *5:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 8:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—THE FAVORITE STEAMER SLEEPY HOLLOW, for Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, will make her regular trip on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 5; leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st. at 8½; West 24th-st. at 9 o'clock. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG!—MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 15 East [illegible]-st., near Madison-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at 103 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl with City and country references, a situation as children's nurse and to sew for a lady; is willing and obliging and is quick at the needle. Call at No. 337 East 21st-st., on second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to work by the day, washing, ironing or housecleaning, and to take family washing to the house; good reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS with three years City reference, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; wages $12. Call at No. 205 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 505 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do family washing by the dozen or the month; has lived for the past five years in the best families; has taken rooms of her own. Can be seen all the week at No. 249 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 239 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of cooks of all kinds, laundresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also, young girls and those lately landed. City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid, or would take care of children or do ladies' fine washing or fluting; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 218 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 246 West 31st-st., two flights up, front.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A situation as companion and nurse to an invalid lady, or as nursery governess, either in the City or country; has had much experience in nursery. Address Box No. 1,323 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 220 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and sewing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 286 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, side dishes, game, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl as chambermaid or nurse in a respectable American family. Inquire at No. 254 East 53d-st., bell No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting by a Scotch Protestant girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in washing in her own house, or to go out by the day. Apply at No. 223 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 195 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GOOD SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS can always be obtained at the splendid office No. 134 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WEAVING manager in a cotton mill, by one who has had many years experience in the same capacity; competent to manage any class or description of weaving machinery used in the production of plain or fancy goods; can bring out any number of good English weavers, &c. Address EVAN FOWLER, No. 12 Ainsworth-st., Blackburn, England.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man, who has a thorough practical knowledge of the business; will be found handy, willing and obliging; can come well recommended with City and country references. Address COACHMAN, No. 10 West 44th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, situations in the country; the wife is a first-class cook; can take the full charge of milk and butter; the man is a good gardener; understands farming, &c.; good reference can be given. Apply at 239 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a single Protestant man; good City reference; left his last place in consequence of the family going to Europe. Call or address for two days, W. B., No. 920 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in the country as plain gardener; accustomed to the general charge of a small place; also the care of horses and driving; can milk; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, as coachman and cook; can take general charge; no incumbrance; five years' reference from last place. Address M. B., Box No. 165 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young Protestant aged 24 years; has been in this country five years; can refer to gentlemen of the highest respectability in the City; City or country. Apply at No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, or valet, by a young Frenchman; best City reference. Call or address HENRY, No. 68 Grand-st., near Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; is sober and obliging; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his assistant groom and coachman; country preferred. Address Box No. 2,336 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as plain gardener; can milk and drive horses and make himself useful. Address B. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife, man as coachman or gardener, wife as cook; can furnish good reference from last place. Address J. P., Box No. 250 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or collector, by a respectable man; security given. Address T. B., Box No. 132 Times Office.

TO FRESCO PAINTERS.—THREE first-class men desire situations; one is an excellent grainer; work taken by contract and day. Address E. B., Box No. 128 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk or assistant book-keeper in an insurance office or wholesale house; will furnish best references. Address CLERK, Box 105 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT lady to take charge of the manufacture of infants' clothing and ladies' undergarments; best of reference required. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS in families returning to the City, all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, professed and other cooks, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 239 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE who understands her business thoroughly; no other need apply. Call at No. 20 West 25th-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 240 AND 242 6th-av. and 16th-st.—Excellent situations open for good servants in families returning to City, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, and for housework.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—AN ACTIVE man, (of middle age preferred,) willing to be useful, may apply, stating salary expected and giving references, Box No. 1,225 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BRICKLAYERS; steady employment. Address H. ROONEY, No. 76 Madison-st., Paterson.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, agraffe treble, fully warranted for six years. Dealers, teachers and others should examine them before making selections elsewhere. JENNYS & SON, No. 229 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 5 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 50 gallons each. To be seen at No. 284 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 486 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CLAPP & GRINNELL, has this day expired by its own limitation.

WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEO. B. GRINNELL, General Partners.

HORACE F. CLARK, Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, GEORGE B. GRINNELL, JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS and HORACE F. CLARK, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled, "of limited partnerships," that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is GEORGE B. GRINNELL & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is buying and selling stocks, bonds, securities and gold and silver coin and bullion, exclusively on commission; that the said GEORGE B. GRINNELL and JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS are the general partners, and the said HORACE F. CLARK is the special partner; that all of said partners, general and special, reside in the City and County of New-York, and that the principal place of business of the said partnership is in the City and County of New-York; that the special partner has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and that the said partnership commences on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and is to terminate on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

GEORGE B. GRINNELL, JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS, General Partners.

HORACE F. CLARK, Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Great Trot between LADY THORN and MOUNTAIN BOY.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, For a piece of plate, value $2,000, on FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1869. At 3 o'clock P. M. Good day and track.

S. McLaughlin names Commodore Vanderbilt's B. G. MOUNTAIN BOY.

J. McMann names Messrs. Welch & McMann's B. M. LADY THORN.

The Association have offered the above prize at the solicitation of many of the admirers of these two horses, and they confidently expect that this will be one of the best races on record.

EDWARD F. MORRIS, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of August, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS B. PERRY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VICTOR KLUGMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Victor Klugmann, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASAHEL H. HEATH and THOMAS W. B. HUGHES, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Asahel H. Heath and Thomas W. B. Hughes, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Attorney for Petitioners.

au19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GONSER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Gonser, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1869.

au26-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 31st August, 1869.

s2-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,607.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL EMANUEL and MOSES HEYMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Manuel Emanuel and Moses Heyman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of February, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

au19-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADRIAN H. BEMENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adrian H. Bement, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of August, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

au26-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON J. CARROLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of July, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Simon J. Carroll, of the City of New-York, in said District, who was on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

PHILIP H. TUSKA, Assignee, &c.

s2-law3wTh* No. 73 Broad-st., City of New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING.

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, E. N. REISER, No. 462 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 24 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 24 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous successful treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED by Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before a [illegible].

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Davy's Civil Law, passenger agent, 7 Bowling-green.
ANCHORIA.....Saturday, Sept. 4 | ITALY.....Saturday, Sept. 11
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 11 | CALEDONIA.....Oct. 2
EUROPA.....Sept. 18 | NOVA SCOTIA.....Oct. 9
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Cedar-st., New-York.
RATES BY GLASGOW PACKETS TO QUEENSTOWN.
Cabin, $70 gold; Steerage, $30 gold; Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Direct Line of Mail Steamers authorized to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. Cabin.....$100 To London.....$95 To Paris.....$115
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Steerage.....$35 To London.....40 To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. Liverpool.....$80 Halifax.....20 St. John's N. F., by [illegible] 45
STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Liverpool.....$35 Halifax.....15 St. John's, N. F., by [illegible] 20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to bring their friends out.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1 | Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Africa, Thursday, Sept. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8 | Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Wednesday, Sept. 15 | Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15 | Alepo, Thursday, Sept. 30
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage, $100 gold. Return, $150 gold. Second cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30 gold. Second cabin to Paris, $140 gold. First cabin to Paris, $165 gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage prepaid to and from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE, SATURDAY, Sept. 11
VILLE DE PARIS.....POMARET, SATURDAY, Sept. 18
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAIN, SATURDAY, Oct. 16
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included,) FIRST CABIN TO HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $115.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers booked to all points in Europe from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 48 North River, WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO, 3,152 tons.....Sept. 4, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,365 tons.....Sept. 15, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,156 tons.....Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....Sept. 29, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,222 tons.....Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,566 tons.....Oct. 13.
CABIN PASSAGE.....$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Grace, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and upwards; Queenstown Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....FRIDAY.....Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.
For freight or to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin. Steerage.
$150 to $200. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the t.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON EACH ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
SEPT. 15—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received to 12 P. M. on WEDNESDAY. Steamer Facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Wise, Sept. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Crosby, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, touching at Barbadoes. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAIL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGE, SATURDAY, Sept. 11.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second cabin, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKES, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 86 Liberty-st.
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FISHER & CO., Agents, Nos. 81 and 83 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should call at the Company's office, where they are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the difficulty of direct and reliable information respecting routes, conveyance and expenses of luggage; in securing the best apartments in advance; in explaining the various institutions, and on making of money, notes to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers are always in readiness to leave New-York when ordered by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE EAST AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—Fast coasting steamship CARONDELET, Capt. CARSON, Thursday, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Bayard & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
AUGUSTE LEARY, Agent,
No. 72 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th September.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 14 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 22 West-st.
Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, at open policy, half per cent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NORRIS, Passport Agent, 233 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every TSURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PARKER.....Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VANDERCUT, via Nassau.....Sept. 9
MAGELLAN, Capt. M. S. GREENMAN.....Sept. 16
For freight or passage apply to
R. C. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. A. VAN SICKLE, SEPTEMBER, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. C. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage apply to
J. L. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 172 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD LINE—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, will leave pier No. 38 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M., for the above port, at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 86 Liberty-st.
The LODONA will follow from pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 638 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, PENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL WITH WELL TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 22 8th-st., corner 14th-st., and
No. 548 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 120, 122 and 124 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
ENTIRE REORGANIZATION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident professors have been added to the list of instructors.
Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the General Conservatory offices.
No. 620 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 122 COURT-ST, near State, Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address as No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 18 WEST 47TH-ST.
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. A. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 572 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 6. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 20. For boarders, or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 68 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY
For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Rosa to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

WEST FRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL
For boys, Lyons, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. Prepares for business or college. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing the names of past and present patronis terms, &c., address C. R. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private lessons; also, ARITHMETIC, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL reopen its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Schools of Music and Modern Languages. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. STEYKER'S HOME SCHOOL for girls, Lafayette, offers peculiar advantages to those desirous of a home with the best of instruction. Terms, $300. Address Mrs. M. C. STEYKER, Bergen, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 249 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL for Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 650 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 141 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,253 and 1,255 Spruce-st. PHILADELPHIA. Boarding school for young ladies and children. Starting and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. J'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHEFFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE'S ENGLISH, French and Boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 49 West 23d-st., opposite Roosevelt Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country health and home. Term commences Sept. 13. Address B. C. MAGILL, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 6. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES BEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Newark, Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,287.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—Rare advantages in the arrangements, management as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

MADAME HERETAUX'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 254 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL,
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY HAVING A select home for young ladies, pleasantly situated, has room for three little girls. Numbers limited to six. Address Box No. 320 Northtown, N. Y.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 34th-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—Fairhaven, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING school for girls, No. 60 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, No. 18 and 20 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNIONHALL, JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER'S FRENCH INSTITUTE
For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 128, 130, 132 EAST 50TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy, School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Day Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 607 MADISON-AV., CORNER 53D-ST., N. Y.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. Pupils call here. French practically the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 13, at Nos. 467, 469 and 471 4th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 469 4th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
R. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

MISS COMSTOCK
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 11 West 46th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

HILLE, BOSTANO'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 37TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and J. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS C. BERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs.,
WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss BERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 4,762 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children will reopen
NO. 19 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.),
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.
GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, go-ahead school for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 4 and 10 East 45th-st., N. Y.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For full information and for circular. Address as above.

MRS. ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 35th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,822 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 38th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 20th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RIDE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 216 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and instructed in lieu of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school, or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
(NO. 8 EAST 48TH-ST.)
Formerly conducted by Dr. COX, will commence its 105th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, and care of teachers large and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, for a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

LANGUE ET LITTERATURE FRANÇAISES, classes en sois; leçons particulières. S'adresser à Mme. A. GORY, Pasteur de l'Eglise Presb. Française, 126 East 13th-st.
M. GORY, pent aussi recommander une bonne institutrice Française.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. Best features of European and home schools. Pupils taught to think. Thorough instruction in music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnasium. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. BIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Manchester, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Bestor, No. 4 Lenox-place.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be opened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn.; near New-Haven. Miss H. L. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS' GRIFFITH'S French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 108 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLAS-sical School of Dr. F. BESTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 820 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

MLLE. LECGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,314 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY WILL Reopen Sept. 6. For particulars apply to the Principal. Mrs. S. V. LIFE,
Rye, N. Y.

INSTRUCTIONS IN SPANISH, ENG-lish and the piano, by a capable lady, as visiting governess or teacher in a school. Address TEACHER, Times Office.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 19 Mullen-av. corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 20. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

OAK GROVE INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys at Mt. Morris, N. Y.; $300 covers all ordinary expenses. Fall Term begins Sept. 15. Send to Principal, Rev. GEO. R. HOWELL, for circular.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies desiring their education. Send for circular.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS R. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 234 East 16th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA RENST'S SCHOOL, No. 6 West 23d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS BANNER'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUC-tion in the family of Rev. J. T. WEBB, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 12th-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, }

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

PACKARD.
THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 805 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 805 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 805 Broadway.

MADAM C. BEARS,
MADAM PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 324 (old No. 356) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
G. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 34th-st., New-York. Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. VEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

HASTINGS COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Hastings, on the Hudson. Boarding school for boys. Opens Sept. 13. G. WINTHROP STARR, Principal, recently Vice-Principal of Yonkers Commercial and Collegiate Institute.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 203 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT NYACK, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 28th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

P. W. MOELLER'S
German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 320 West 26th-st.
G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 12 East 45th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S
Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,132 Broadway, near 25th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Mlle. T. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 329 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMBINGEN, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The Revolution Spreading—Alarm of the Spaniards—The Cuban Policy—Burning of Sugar Plantations—War News—Rebel Assault on Baire—Landing of a Fillibustering Expedition—De Rodas and Herrera—Executions by the Spaniards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

The revolution is slowly but steadily spreading westward, and to those jurisdictions west of the Cinco Villas which are now known as the revolutionary districts, are added Cardenas, Colon, Guinea, and Matanzas, where quite frequent incendiarisms have occurred. The alarm created among the ever-faithful legions by these surprises is great, and a spontaneous cry goes up to save the sugar district. The Cubans are jubilant over the matter, and consider the days of Spanish possession as numbered, while the ultras pretend to be equally confident, and busy themselves in predicting the speedy suppression of the new movements.

The Government of CESPEDES, recognizing, doubtless, the folly of continuing a policy suicidal in itself and opposed to the best and truest interests of the country, has decided to abandon it in part; and so it has forbidden the use of the flambeau by its adherents, and while forbidding them to destroy the various sugar plantations, has ordered them to break important pieces of the machinery, perforate the steam boilers, and unroof the sugar-houses. The cane fields are to be left uninjured as well, and everything else not necessary to the grinding of cane and the making of sugar; all else calculated to facilitate the conversion of the yield of the cane fields into marketable produce, is to be remorselessly destroyed. Care will be taken that nothing be given to the flames that may hereafter prove to be of real service to private or public interests, unless such property may prove of importance to the enemy or of detriment to the Cuban cause by its preservation from destruction.

This order, I must say, is not strictly complied with by the Maniqueros. Their westward advance has been as usual signalized by the bare chimneys and smouldering ruins of various sugar estates. ZULUETA and friends are alarmed at the close proximity of what the Havana Press calls "bandolerismo," (banditism,) and midnight *camarillas* of select clubs of the true blue are being held to consider what is to be done in view of the grave nature of the situation. Much anxiety, too, is manifested by the Spanish element as to what the course of General GRANT will be with regard to the question of Cuba, and fears are entertained by many that the Maniqueros will be recognized as belligerents before they can succeed in crushing the rebellion, or the promised twenty thousand arrive.

PUERTO PRINCIPE—NUEVITAS.

Advices received here from Principe, bearing date 15th inst., state that on the 11th inst. the *estancia*, or farm, San Jose de las Palmillas, the property of JOSE MASIA, was burnt by the rebels. This *sitio* was only distant half a league from Puerto Principe, and, as will readily be seen, was destroyed under the very nose of PUELLO. On the same day four estates, the property of CARLOS DE VARONA Y DE LA TORRE, were reduced to ashes. Three other estates belonging to the same individual, and known as the Fe, Altagracia and Penon, on which latter the insurgents have established a camp, had been destroyed some time previously. Another very valuable sugar plantation, Los Desenganos, the property of PEDRO SANCHEZ DOLZ, and situated in Nuevitas, was also destroyed on the 12th inst.

An expedition consisting of 150 infantry, forty cavalry and two pieces of artillery, under command of the military commander of Las Minas, left the latter place on the 17th inst., and arriving at Hicotea, encountered a force of 400 insurgents, who were immediately attacked and routed with a loss of twenty killed and a large number wounded. Among the spoils of this victory are counted JOSE DE JESUS GARCIA, (whose age—upward of 70—made it a shame to shoot him, and preserved his life for the present,) a large number of cases of ammunition, cartridge boxes and equipments and fourteen stand of arms.

Parties of foragers composed of volunteers make continued raids out of Puerto Principe for the purpose of procuring cattle, &c., for the supply of the city and garrison. They are generally successful, and the country for a large circuit round Puerto Principe is fast becoming stripped of all means of subsistence, presenting the appearance of a very wilderness. What the Spaniards fail to eat up the rebels will drive off or destroy, thus leaving the city dependant on the preservation of railroad communication to Nuevitas. Cholera was abating rapidly in the city and the mortality sensibly on the decrease. All kinds of provisions were extremely high—eggs command fifteen cents apiece, and are not procurable at that.

HOLGUIN—TUNAS.

News received here through Spanish sources state that Colonel BENEGASI with a portion of his forces had surprised and defeated a large party of insurgents between Maniabon and Puerto del Padre, causing them considerable loss in killed and wounded; capturing fifty-seven horses, three prisoners, and the sword, hat and trappings of the rebel leader, PEPILLO GONZALEZ. Cuban accounts claim a victory for their arms, and state that BENEGASI was forced to retire in a manner more rapid than dignified. On the 18th, or three days later, BENEGASI, with the whole of his column, 800 strong, left Maniabon with a convoy of fifty mules, laden with provisions and war material for Tunas. The account (Spanish) states that the belief was general that he would successfully accomplish the object of the expedition, although numerous parties of insurgents were stationing themselves on his route of march, to intercept, capture or destroy him. The distance between the point of departure, Velasco, and Tunas, is something over sixty miles, and news from this section is looked for by the Spaniards with keen anxiety. The Cubans predict with great confidence the rout and destruction of BENEGASI and forces.

A party of rebels who had approached Gibara were surprised recently by a detachment of volunteers and regulars and compelled to retire with a loss of fourteen killed and three prisoners, which latter were turned loose immediately, when it was discovered that they were women dressed in rebel uniform. The gallantry of the volunteers in thus liberating these Amazons "to fight them another day" is highly to be commended, as they are generally free from all imputations of mercy.

BAYAMO—CUBA—MANZANILLO.

Bayamo dates of the 21st inst. state that various detachments of Spanish troops are operating vigorously throughout the jurisdiction, and VALMASEDA is represented as displaying indefatigable zeal in his attempted pacification of the country. The rebel leader, MODESTO DIAZ, was forced to retire from his position at El Macho, and retire to El Ramon. The attack which was to have taken place on the strong rebel position in the Turquino Mountain—the highest in the island—has been deferred by the Spaniards, who seem to have had their attention drawn away from the object of their attack, owing to the diversion created by the recent rebel assault on Baire.

On the arrival of MODESTO DIAZ at Bijagual, in close proximity to El Ramon, he was met by the commands of several rebel leaders, and after a consultation had been held between them they decided to attack the Spanish post of Baire, which had been previously weakened by other exigencies and was now defended by only seventy men; these seventy, however, being part of CANIZAL's famous "160" they were looked upon by the Spaniards as being in a manner invincible, and the utmost confidence was placed in them. The rebel plan of attack being perfected they at once marched on Baire, arriving before the town at daybreak. Rushing at once upon it in a disorganized mass their advance, composed mainly of negroes, succeeded in penetrating into the streets of the town, and a lively fight ensued between themselves and the Spaniards. The families and non-combatants meanwhile took refuge in the fort erected there. The negroes, who formed the great mass of the expedition, were compelled to retire with a loss of 11 killed. This retrograde movement was accomplished in great disorder, and Captain LAGREDO, the Spanish commander, taking advantage of it, charged the enemy's disordered centre at the point of the bayonet, thereby increasing the panic among them, and causing them to fly in great precipitation.

In this sally the rebels lost fifteen killed, which, added to their first loss of eleven, increases their number of killed to twenty-six. Two prisoners were taken also, both wounded. This is the Spanish account of the action. They give no statement of their own loss. The rebels acknowledge a repulse themselves, but add in extenuation that they inflicted a severe loss on LAGREDO's party, amounting to nearly one-third of his men. The force of the insurgents was estimated at from seven hundred to one thousand men.

LANDING IN CUBA—CAPTURE OF VESSEL.

A small schooner said to proceed from some of the English Bahamas by some, and by others from Florida, arrived off the southeastern coast of the island and succeeded in landing a cargo of arms and ammunition in the bay of Sevilla, situated in close proximity to a spur of the mountain range known as the Sierra Maestra. The extreme southern point of this spur is only distant a few miles from Sevilla Bay. The Spaniards claim to have captured the vessel on her way out, and to have taken her to Santiago de Cuba. Two columns of troops composed of volunteers and veterans have gone in pursuit of the party of insurgents who received the arms. The jurisdiction of Cuba is said to be remarkably free from insurgents; the cholera was abating somewhat, and business was said to be resuming its normal state again.

In one of the various skirmishes that frequently occur in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo, the son of the rebel Colonel RUFINO was captured by the Spaniards, as also a rebel courier laden with dispatches of importance to MARCANO, RUFINO and others. Colonel RUFINO narrowly escaped capture and left a portion of his equipage in the hands of his pursuers. Young RUFINO and the courier were shot on the 7th. They were both offered their lives if they would give information, but gallantly refused and met their fate with heroic resignation. A party of Spaniards passing by the scene of this tragedy a day or two after, stumbled on the corpses of these two victims half devoured by buzzards.

Captain ESTEVAN PONS, who was mainly instrumental in effecting the capture of the expedition landed by the *Grapeshot* in Baitiquiri, was recently assassinated in his own house at midnight by a party of ten men who retired quietly and escaped scot-free after the commission of the act. This was doubtless done in fearful retaliation for the execution of the fillibusters composing the expedition who had the misfortune to be captured and shot by the Spaniards.

DE RODAS AND HERRERA.

RAMON DE HERRERA recently had an interview with General DE RODAS, and suggested the propriety of garrisoning the Morro and Fort Cabanas with volunteers, thus allowing the regular troops to enter into active campaign. DE RODAS thanked the representative of the volunteers for his offer, but declined to profit by it. He further informed HERRERA to caution the volunteers against making any further suggestions, saying: "I am not General DULCE, recollect, and should the volunteers attempt to dictate the law to me I am capable of reducing to ashes the City of Havana. Let them, therefore, keep their propositions to themselves; I do not heed them." Such is the report current in this city with regard to the interview, and, although I cannot swear to its truth, it obtains credence in all circles.

THE BANK OF HAVANA.

The Spanish Bank of Havana has contributed another $45,000 to the Government for the raising and equipping of two battalions of volunteers, to go into active service in the field. This makes a total of $180,000 donated by the bank to the Government since the commencement of the revolution. The financial crash predicted by many has not yet come. The paper of the bank is discounted at 2½ per cent., and no difference is made between it and gold in any ordinary business transaction. The bank lately furnished $600,000 gold to one of the leading merchants in this city, and its paper shows no tendency to depreciation. QUASIMODO.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Alleged Ill-treatment of an Emigrant—Statistics in Regard to Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at Castle Garden yesterday afternoon. The case of JACOB BINKLE, the emigrant who arrived in this City by the steamship *Atalanta* from Havre, and who was brutally clubbed by some policemen, was the subject of investigation. It was asserted that he was beaten while in a station-house cell, and that he was subsequently conveyed to the hospital for treatment. The case was referred to the General Agent, who instructed to consult with the Police Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the assailants.

There were 5,775 arrivals of emigrants at this port during the two weeks ending Sept. 1, making an aggregate of 154,841 since the 1st of January. The receipts since the 25th of August for commutation of passengers amounted to $11,687 68, the whole amount up to date being $326,153 08, leaving an excess of $270,234 80 over all disbursements.

Another Cuban Expedition.

Vague and mysterious rumors were circulated yesterday, at the Federal building, concerning the fitting out of another Cuban expedition. The man DAVIS, somewhat noted as the "Spanish spy," was yesterday observed in close consultation with two or three of the Deputy Marshals, who subsequently proceeded with him in the direction of Hoboken. It was understood that they were there for the purpose of ascertaining the intentions of a reputed body of fillibusters who have an encampment in that place, and who form the embryo of another large expedition against the Spanish troops in Cuba. It is believed that a good many Cuban recruits have recently gone from this City to Halifax, from whence the expedition is to sail. The full facts in regard to the organization and its officers have not yet transpired.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Resignation and Appointment of Sanitary Inspectors—Swill-Boiling in Brooklyn—A Clerk Who Asks to Have His Salary Reduced.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Excise. In the absence of the President Commissioner MANIERRE took the chair.

Mr. BLISS, the Attorney of the Board, asked for permission to discontinue suits against kerosene dealers in thirteen cases, where the oil was found to be up to the maximum standard of burning point—110° Fahrenheit—which was granted.

It having come to the knowledge of the Board that in certain cases where the Sanitary Superintendent had recommended an extension of time for the carrying out of orders of the Board, advantage had been taken of the extension of time before the recommendation had received the sanction of the Board, it was resolved that all such cases be referred to the President of the Board for his action.

The resignation of Dr. LEE, Sanitary Inspector, was accepted, and at the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, Dr. CHAS. HASEY and M. T. CARPENTER, were appointed to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Dr. WM. C. ROBERTS was appointed an Assistant Sanitary Inspector to look after all cases of small-pox in the City.

A communication was received from Dr. R. C. STYLES, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Brooklyn, setting forth that the swill boilers on East New-York-avenue, Brooklyn, were still carrying on their offensive business despite the mandates of the Board of Health. They had been repeatedly arrested and fined, but without any definite result, and Dr. STYLES recommended that the swill boilers be forcibly removed by the Police. The communication was referred to the Board of Police.

A communication was received from JAMES B. GRISWOLD, a clerk in the Secretary's office of the Board of Health, asking that his salary be reduced from $1,800 to $1,500 per annum. It appears that Mr. GRISWOLD was formerly in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent drawing pay at the rate of $1,800 per annum, and has recently been transferred to the Secretary's office, where the other clerks receive but $1,500 per year for the same services. Recognizing the injustice done to his fellow-clerks, Mr. GRISWOLD voluntarily asked for the reduction of his salary, which was agreed to by the Board. The matter of equalizing the salaries of the clerks of the Board was referred to the Finance Committee.

HENRY BERGH, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, applied to have his agents in this City made special inspectors of the Board, without pay, to enable them to visit and inspect stables and cow-sheds. The matter was referred to the Attorney of the Board.

Dr. STEPHEN SMITH offered a resolution that the Police Commissioners be requested to put a stop, by arrest or otherwise, to the slaughtering business conducted at Nos. 508 and 510 West Fortieth-street, in violation of the orders of the Board of Health, which was referred to the Police Board.

The matter of the New-York Rendering Company was adjourned for one week, owing to the absence of counsel.

The Sanitary Superintendent presented a report in regard to kerosene oil.

The Board then adjourned.

Sale of Scranton Coal—Termination of the Strike.

The announcement that the regular monthly sales of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, would be resumed yesterday, drew together one of the largest congregations of buyers that has ever attended one of these sales. The rooms were crammed to their utmost capacity, and many were unable to get in. After the auctioneer, (Mr. DRAPER) had read the terms of sale, which differed somewhat from those read at previous sales, by giving the Company power to resell coal not promptly taken away and settled for by the buyer, Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, President of the Company, made a brief address, in which he congratulated those present on the resumption of business, and read a telegram from Mr. STORRS, General Superintendent of the mines, stating that in several of the mines work had already been resumed, and that in others it would be to-day. The announcement was hailed with cheers.

The sale then proceeded, the following prices being obtained:

10,000 tons lump	$6 12½@$6 70
12,000 tons steamboat	6 17 @ 6 82½
13,000 tons grate	6 30 @ 6 62½
10,000 tons egg	6 50 @ 7 00
25,000 tons stove	7 15 @ 7 75
10,000 tons chestnut	6 35 @ 6 80
80,000	

The following are the figures of the previous sale, which took place in April:

Lump	$4 65½@$4 80
Steamboat	4 55 @ 4 75
Grate	4 65 @ 4 70
Egg	4 75 @ 4 77½
Stove	5 05 @ 5 25
Chestnut	4 57½ @ 4 62½

The Labor Movement among the Germans.

The German cigar-makers who keep small stores for the sale of their cigars have taken steps to organize against the interference of the internal revenue officers, who claim that they cannot be allowed to manufacture their cigars in the stores where they are retailing them. It has been resolved to appeal to the General Government, and a committee was organized to report a plan for a permanent organization at a future meeting. A mass meeting of small manufacturers and dealers is to be called in reference to this matter in the earlier part of this week.

The tailors residing on the west side of the City have just taken steps to form an additional tailors' union, to form part of the general tailors. The first meeting was held in Varick-street, when Messrs. BLISSET, ALEX. TROUP and others addressed the meeting on the importance of the pending labor movement, and those in attendance enrolled their names as members.

The German cigar-makers, forming Union No. 90, and a benevolent society called the Cigar-makers' Verein, have united to participate in the Humboldt celebration, for which they contributed $25 in cash.

The German United Cabinet-makers, a powerful organization, numbering about 3,000 members, are also making preparations for the Humboldt celebration, and will hold an extra general meeting to hear the report of their Philadelphia delegates and to consider the constitution of the German Central Workingmen's Union.

The German Workingmen of Williamsburg will hold a mass meeting on the 12th inst., to consider the platform of the late Labor Congress at Philadelphia, and to take action to consolidate the different trade societies in that locality.

The German Emigrant Society.

Of the whole number of emigrants landed at this port, amounting to 21,302, 7,348 were Germans, the majority of whom arrived from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. During the same period of last year 8,680 German emigrants were landed at this port, and about five years only 2,510. Of the whole number of emigrants landed at this port since the first of January, numbering 159,512, 73,803 were Germans. During the corresponding period of last year 149,201 emigrants were landed at this port, of whom 73,776 were Germans.

More Westchester Avenues.

The Commissioners appointed to lay out, open and grade a new boulevard between Fordham and Pelham Bridge, also the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter, met on Tuesday last, inspected the proposed route and approved of the same. Although the length of the new avenue will be only about five miles, it will render accessible 5,000 acres of land which is at present completely isolated. The new boulevard is expected to add much to the wealth of the towns through which it will pass. The Commissioners are authorized to expend $30,000 per mile for right of way, surveys and working the road, but as it will cross a long marsh, it is thought that $40,000 per mile will be required for the construction of a substantial and smooth road.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President HENRY SMITH in the chair.

The Committee on Applications reported in favor of granting 725 new licenses in this City, 275 in Brooklyn, and 18 in Richmond County. The report was received and the recommendation adopted.

There were six cases of alleged violation of the Excise law on the calendar for trial.

The hearing in the case of JAMES BRESLIN, of No. 19 Catharine-slip, and JOHN J. KELLY, of No. 5 Catharine-slip, was adjourned for one week.

GABRIEL NORFFER, of No. 686 Eighth-avenue, was charged with having sold beer to a woman on June 27. The defendant contended that he sold the woman root beer. The license was not revoked.

The charge against CLAUS DOSCHER, of No. 514 Water-street, was dismissed, as Officer LYONS, of the Seventh Precinct Police, the only witness for the prosecution, had left the force and the City.

ROBERT HERTGER, of No. 193 Division-street, was complained of for having sold a glass of lager-beer to Officer BROWN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on the 4th of July last. The defendant claimed that the glass of beer given to the policeman was taken from a keg which had been purchased from him by his boarders on the Saturday evening previous, and which they were engaged in drinking in the kitchen of his residence. The officer threw down five cents on the counter, and HERTGER threw the money back to him, when he exhibited his shield and arrested him. Several witnesses testified to the above facts, and the license was not revoked.

Colonel BLISS asked for authority to issue summonses in twenty-seven cases to be tried at the next meeting of the Board, which was granted, and the Board then adjourned until next Wednesday.

Street Casualties.

FRANCIS HUBERT, of No. 54 Chatham-street, was seriously injured yesterday by falling over a stone wall at the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundredth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS HUGHES, aged 9 years, of No. 407 East Seventeenth-street, was run over yesterday at the corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, but only slightly injured.

HENRY T. HOLT, a citizen of Buffalo, yesterday had his left arm broken by a Broadway car, the accident occurring at the corner of West Broadway and Canal-street. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FRANCIS WEIL, aged 6 years, of No. 467 Eighth-avenue, was knocked down yesterday by a street car in Ninth-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, and severely injured. He was taken home by Captain CAFFREY, of the Twentieth Precinct.

FRANKLIN MOULTON, aged 36 years, of No. 464 West Twenty-sixth-street, yesterday fell out of a butcher's cart, at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, and was severely wounded about the head. He was taken home by Officer HALLIDAY, of the Twentieth Precinct.

First Snow of the Season.

With the exception of a few days in August the present Summer has been a remarkably cool one, and in this immediate locality a very wet one. Yesterday, the first day of the Fall season, was exceedingly cool, the thermometer in the City standing many degrees below the average at this time for twenty years past. The wind yesterday blew very strong from the north. A few minutes before 3 o'clock in the afternoon a fine snow fell in this City and at various points north, it being remarked for two or three minutes at West Point. Our first snow usually falls in October; it is extremely rare in September. Winter oftentimes is not overseemingly in February, for snow-storms come in March and April, and it is recorded that on May 15, 1832, the ground was covered with snow. In New-Hampshire snow has fallen during every month in the year.

Street Contract Awards.

The statement in a morning journal that contracts for constructing sewers in Forty-third, Eighty-first, Seventy-second and other streets had been awarded by the department is incorrect. The contracts for these works will not be given out till to-morrow. Many of the bids are regarded as bogus.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 1—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities open quiet at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84½; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 83; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 76½; Erie Railway Shares, 23½; Illinois Centrals, 94½. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet, and the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13½d.@13¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Sept. 1—11 A. M.—Sugar is firm both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Sept. 1—1 P.M.—American Securities quiet and steady at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84½; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 83⅛; Erie Railway shares, 24; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is a shade firmer. The sales of the day will reach 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 67s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Sept. 1.—The market for Cotton opens quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Bourse is excited; Rentes, 72f. 85c.

LONDON, Sept. 1—3 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds for the issue of 1862, 84; for the issue of 1867, 83. Erie Railway Shares, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 1—3 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 88⅜@88½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 1—3 P. M.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes, 162. 80c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 1—3 P. M.—Petroleum is firm at 55¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Sept. 1.—COTTON—The market closed firmer at 162f. ℔ cwt. for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Sept. 1—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities closed at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76½; Eries, 24¼; Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13½d.@13⅝d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 8d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—PETROLEUM—1s. 7d. for Refined. Tallow easier at 46s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Sugar is firm at 40s. @40s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on spot, and 39s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—FLOUR quiet; Spring Extra, $5 75@$6 75. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet and firm at $1 30@$1 31; No. 2, $1 28¼@$1 28½; in the afternoon No. 2 was firm; $1 28½ bid, seller September. CORN easier; No. 2, 88c.@88½c.; in the afternoon, active and higher; No. 2, 88c.@88½c., seller September; No. 2 sold at 87½c., seller September. OATS quiet and firmer; No. 2, 44c.@44½c. RYE firm at 94c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at $1 20 buyer, $1 25 seller this month, for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm; sales at $1 12. PROVISIONS dull and nominally easier. PORK inactive at $33 50. LARD nominally 18½c.@18¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS ½c. higher. CATTLE firm and steady at $4 70@$5 50 for good to choice Cows; $6 50@$7 50 for good to choice shipping Steers. Live HOGS dull at $8 60@$9 40 for common to medium; $9 50@$10 for good to extra prime. FREIGHTS quiet and easier at 5c.@5½c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 164,000 bushels Corn, 1,080 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 96,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 110,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firmer—Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 13c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—holders firm; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Red Toledo at $1 48 to arrive; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 40; demand light. CORN steady; sales 26,000 No. 2 Western at 97c., car lots at 98c.@99c., according to quality. OATS steady; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 51½c.@52c.; 4,000 bushels Old at 51c. RYE—retailing at $1 17½. PORK easier at $34@$34 50. LARD steady at 19½c. HIGHWINES quoted dull at $1 15 for retail lots. CATTLE—Receipts this week, 2,800. Market active and a shade higher. Sales 1,200 head at $6 37@$7 25 for poor to medium; $7 40@$8 50 for fair to prime. COWS—Light supply; market dull and unchanged. SHEEP run light; market dull and tame. HOGS nominally unchanged; no inquiry.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—COTTON quiet; sales, 30 bales; receipts, 31 bales; Middlings, 35c. FLOUR firm; market bare; Superfine and Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN, 97½c.@$1 for Mixed, and $1 05 for White. OATS, 65c.@66c. BRAN, $1 02. HAY, $26@$27. PORK held $36 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Sides, 19½c.@19¾c. LARD—Tierce, 20¼c.; Keg, 22¼c.@22½c. SUGAR inactive; Common, 11c.@12c.; Prime, 14c.@14½c. MOLASSES, 60c.@70c. for Reboiled. WHISKY weaker; Western Rectified, $1 25@$1 28. COFFEE dull; Fair, 14½c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c. GOLD, 132⅞. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 145¼; New-York Sight, ¼ premium.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—TOBACCO active. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN easier; Prime White, in bulk, [illegible]; Yellow, in sacks, [illegible]. OATS dull; Mixed, in bulk, 44c.; Good to Prime White, 50c.@52c., in sacks. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. WHISKY heavy at $1 15. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK $34; Dry Salted Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19¼c. HAMS—Plain Canvassed, 19c.; Sugar Cured, 21c. CATTLE quiet at $2@$5 50. Live HOGS steady at $9@$10 for fat; $7@$8 for stockers. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Sept. 1.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 25@$8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50; No. 2 do. at $1 44@$1 45; sales last night, 7,800 bushels No. 1 at $1 47. CORN held at $1 09 for No. 1. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22. SHIPSTUFFS, $23; Middlings, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. LAKE IMPORTS—31,700 bushels Wheat, 15,880 bushels Corn, 1,034,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—22,500 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn; 1,487,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—WHEAT steady; sales 1,400 bushels Amber Indiana at $1 48; Amber State and Michigan at $1 50 for No. 2, and $1 58 for No. 1; No. 2 White, $1 60@$1 70; No. 1 White, $1 70; Extra, $1 75, the latter for Diehl or other favorite State. RYE quiet and nominally $1 20@$1 22 for State. CORN—Business moderate; prices fluctuating; demand mainly confined to car lots Western Mixed at $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2, and $1 15½@$1 17 for No. 1 at East Albany, closing rather quiet at inside prices. Sales 5,000 bushels Lake Shore BARLEY, deliverable from the 15th to 20th of September, at $1 25. OATS dull at 62½c.@63c. for Western, new and old mixed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—COTTON firmer but unchanged. FLOUR, limited demand; Superfine, $5@$5 37½; Extras, $5 50@$6; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT in good demand; Red unchanged; White, $1 55@$1 60. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 12. CORN in limited demand; Yellow unchanged; Mixed Western, $1 12@$1 15. OATS moving slowly; New unchanged. GROCERIES unchanged; Sugar, 11¼c.@11½c. for fair to good Refining. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork $33 75@$34. LARD, 19½c.@20c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude unchanged; Refined, 31¼c.@31½c. WHISKY dull at $1 24.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—COTTON nominal; Middlings, 34½c. FLOUR fairly active and firmer; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 45@$1 55. CORN firm; White, $1 16; Yellow, $1 20. OATS firm at 57c.@60c. RYE dull and nominal. Mess PORK quiet at $34 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Hams, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 20c.@21c. WHISKY steady; sales at $1 17.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 25@$1 30 for Red, $1 35 for White. CORN steady at $1 03. OATS firmer at 55c.@58c. RYE, $1. TOBACCO in good demand at full rates; sales 241 hhds. at $7@$22 50. WHISKY firm with nothing doing; $1 15 asked. PORK, $33. BULK MEATS, 13½c.@15½c. with small sales. BACON active at 16½c. for Sides; Shoulders in good demand, offered at 15c. and taken. LARD nominally unchanged. EXCHANGE steady. Money in good demand.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 32 for No. 1; $1 30½ for No. 2. OATS dull at 45c.@46c. for No. 2. CORN nominally 86c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Grain freights quiet at 5c. to Buffalo; 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5. GRAIN firm. PROVISIONS declining. PORK, $34@$34 25. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 21½c.; Extra Sugar-cured, 23½c. LARD, in tierces, 20½c. WHISKY heavy. HIGHWINES, $1 12½. TOBACCO active; sales 119 hhds. at $7 for Sound Lugs; $16 20 for Cutting Leaf.

TOLEDO, Sept. 1.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing and less active; No. 1 Red, $1 49; No. 2 Red, $1 37½. CORN advancing; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 97c. OATS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 5,800 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—WHEAT firmer and advanced 3c.@4c.; No. 1 Red, $1 34@$1 35; No. 2 Red, $1 25; No. 2 White, $1 34. CORN firmer; No. 1 Mixed held $1; No. 2 Mixed, 98c. OATS nominally 2c.@3c. higher; No. 1 held 49c.@50c. RYE quiet and nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The following is the annual COTTON statement, which has just been issued: Gross receipts, 841,216 bales; net, 766,273 bales; exports to foreign ports, 619,534 bales; coastwise, 222,871 bales; stock, 770 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.—COTTON—Receipts, 8 bales. FLOUR, $6@$8 75. WHEAT, $1 15@$1 30. CORN, 85c. OATS, 62c. BACON dull; Shoulders firm at 15½c.@16¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; Extra White, $1 63; No. 1 White, $1 40@$1 41; Regular, $1 32; Amber, $1 36. CORN dull at 95c.@97c. OATS, 50c.@51c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 38½c. ROSIN steady at $1 60@$5 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2 40. COTTON—32c. for Middlings.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—SUGAR—The market for Nos. 10 to 12 is firmer and holders demand an advance; sales were made to-day at 8¼ @ 8½ reals ℔ arroba.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—COTTON continues active, with a good demand; sales, 70 bales; Middlings 31½c.@32c.; receipts, 38 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—COTTON in fair request; stock light and prices ½c. better; sales, 27 bales; Middlings, 32½c.@33c.; exports coastwise, 170 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 1.—COTTON closed quiet; sales 150 bales; Low Middlings, 29c.@29½c.; receipts, 128 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1.—COTTON firm at previous quotations; receipts, 444 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 110; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30½; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57; Gold, 133⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Halifax	N.	Clear	60
Portland	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	N.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	W. N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	60
Washington	N. W.	Clear	64
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	—	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	64
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	[illegible]
Key West	S.	Clear	84
Havana	—	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Clear	74
Savannah	N. N. E.	Clear	75
Charleston	N.	Clear	78

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 1—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—Miss Grace Perkins, Mrs. and Miss Mary Grote, E. Chitwind, A. Bock, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lassatie and 5 children, J. Bagnall, George O. Glavis, P. A. Brown, T. F. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. George R. McKenzie and infant, Miss McKenzie, H. S. Desola, L. Oliphant, F. F. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sawyer, Joseph Sawyer, Arthur Sawyer, Miss Mary Sawyer, Master Walter Sawyer, Sir Bache Cunard, Master Gordon Cunard, Miss Andrews, Miss Bristow, Right Rev. Dr. McFarland, Rev. M. Hare, D. M. Raymee, A. P. Sotto Maior, Miss C. Stevens, John Yeats.

SEPT. 1—*In steamship Manhattan, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. John Malgom, Captain J. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Underhill, Robt. Simonson, Rev. M. B. Bird and wife, Dr. Joseph A. White, Alfred Ray, Henry Copperthwaite, T. Brown, Rev. T. Nolan, Rev. T. Roberts, Joseph Plunket, Mrs. Lucy Bruce, Master James Bruce, R. Dundas Chater, A. Walter, Mrs. Louisa E. Tenney, Miss E. Weldon, Miss Cora Towers, Miss Anna Towers.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—S. Fernandez, E. O. Ottenheimer, J. V. Requero, Ramon Gomes, O. Cario, Arthur Halle, Dr. J. W. Livingston, E. Gutierrez, Paymaster A. J. Greeley, Victor Ambrosy, Evaristo Ambrosy. For California—Miss Alice M. Vass, Miss N. Kilborn, Miss Jane Meiggs, Miss Nettie Mangles, Mrs. Henrietta and Marquerella Mann, Miss J. H. Dwight, Lieutenant J. S. King, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. Bedford and 3 daughters, Mrs. Eccles and 2 children, Nicholas Holden, Mrs. Hoffman, nurse and 3 children, Karl Pitzeldt, Henry Chevalier, Ellen O'Brien, William Hentz, Christie Rullhausen, Emil Bellerman and wife, Mrs. M. A. Fraser and child, Mrs. D. B. Davis, W. A. Geburn and wife, Hervey Candee, Mrs. S. J. Brodrick and 2 children, Mrs. Melissa M. Ditson, G. R. Douglass, Robt. G. Fink and wife, Miss Lizzie Elson, Rich. Thomas, Max Homingor, Rev. Father O'Callahan, Rev. Father Cullen, Mrs. E. F. Whitmarth and daughter, Miss C. W. Dills, Mary E. Daisy, S. Norris, A. G. Norton, Joseph C. Snowden, Mrs. H. Webster and daughter, Honora McBride, Mrs. H. A. Merritt and child, Eva Golding, Minnie Parker, E. F. Whitmarth, daughter and 3 children, Walter D. Smith, Mrs. Emily Gallans, G. H. Hall, and a large number in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 1—*In steamship America, from Bremen.*—Conrad Victor, Carl Kuster, S. Reichardt and family, Louise Becker, Carl Wenzing, C. Steren, Mrs. Mary Ware, Geschw Ware, Edward Neuman, Graf Ernsten Erbach, P. A. Lorie, H. Heuser, E. Shooter, E. Meeks, Mr. Watson and family, Mr. Vogel and family, Mr. Welter, Judge Gleeson and family, A. Wuest, Marie Bauer, Nathan Simon, Heinr Winkl, George Finck, Ed. Neil, John Ehlers and family, C. Werckslagen, Carl von Buren, A. Strassburg and family, E. Ketti, W. S. Gilling, Otto Wenzing, Gesine Meyer and children, J. G. Hummelsbach, Emma Hinken and children, Emilie Tietjen and children, Phillipp Sieben and family, Jacob Sieben, Franziska Neagel, Herr Durst and son, Chs. Grothaus and wife, Mr. Springer and family, Chas. Burns, L. Tiefanbach, Wengl Marck and wife, Babett Hirsch, Peter Trolliere, H. Mallet, and others in second cabin.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—A. M. Martinez, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. M. Machado, child and servant, F. Machado and 2 children, Felix Machado, George Aab, George Hernandez, Carmen Carvajal, Antonio Pouchan, Edward Sanchez, Alexander Sotomdo, Angel Sotordo, Rosalie Sotondo and 4 children, Miss Rosa Barnes, Maria J. Portillo, Jose Montalvo, Emilio Alfonso, Juan Gonzales, Josefa Caraballo, Perfecto Pina, Antonio Trujillo, Jose Trujillo, Francisco Anreiat, N. Romanowsky, A. H. Brown, Albert Strong, Felipe Cardenas, Antonio Ruiz, Tomas Pedraga, Frederico Vallotte.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 27 | Sun sets..... 6 31 | Moon rises. 1 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Acushnet, Baxter, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Washington, Phillips & Brown; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Dragon, (Br.,) McClellan, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Ferry, Wilson, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Stella, (Br.,) Hawes, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Phoenix, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, C. B. Swain; Autal, (Aust.,) Koranci, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Henry Booth, Chari, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Camelia, (Ital.,) Amiannina, Penarth Roads, J. Morrison & Co.

Brigs Aroostook, Lord, Oporto and a market, Miller & Houghton; Fred. Bliss, Sherman, Curacoa, R. S. Buck & Co.; Orinoco, (Br.,) Roberts, Turk's Island, J. H. Knox & Co.; Chieftain, (Br.,) Carroll, Halifax, Curtis & Ward.

Schooners Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; Mary Stow, Rankin, Charleston, Buzby, Miller & Thomas; Hattie E. Dodge, Freeman, Pensacola, H. W. Loud & Co.; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Russell, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Tuffard, St. Pierre, M., H. A. Lore & Son; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Aug. 28, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Experienced strong northerly winds the last 3 ds.

Steamship Eco, (Br.,) Cloake, Cow Bay Aug. 27, with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Aug. 23, with treasure, mdse., mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Bark Eliza White, (of Portland,) Look, Tarragona June 15, Alicante 29th, and Malaga July 15, with mdse. to Comes, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Barbadoes 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Acolna, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Seabrook, Inagua, via Holmes' Hole Aug. 30, with railroad iron to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Aug. 11, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. W., during which shifted cargo and carried away stanchions, &c.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbadoes,) Lind, Para 27 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to L. H. Amswick & Co.

Brig Jas. Ratchford, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig George, (of Pictou,) Graham, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to the Block House Mining Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Two Brothers, (Br.,) Dixon, Halifax, N. S., with lumber to order.

Brig Wolfville, (Br.,) Wells, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to order.

Brig Geo. Harris, Mahone, Bangor, 10 ds., with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Brig Ellen M. Crowley, Crowley, Port Jefferson.

Brig Gypsy, Fox, Boston.

Schr. Statesman, Cates, Shulee, N. S., via Machias 13 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, (of Machias, Me.,) Ingalls, Musquash 8 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Light Boat, Achorn, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ottoman, Powers, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Julia Newell, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Union, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Northern Light, Harper, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Isetta, Clark, Bangor, with lumber to A. J. Havens.

Schr. Marcus Hunter, Hall, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. George & Mary, Lord, Calais, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. P. L. Smith, ——, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Oasco Lodge, Ross, Portland, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Amelia, Elms, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. May Day, Snow, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. The Chief, Crocker, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Wm. Conners, Conners, Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. Secor, Grogan, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Sawyer, Sawyer, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. J. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Alcora, Demson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Willard Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Cornelia, Hendrickson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Tantamount, Wilson, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sandalphon, Jones, Pembroke, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah A. Hood, Arnold, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Phillips, Cole, Philadelphia, for Worcester.

Schr. J. B. Randolph, Wood, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. S. Harrington, Oakes, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. James R. Wright, Mason, Woodbridge, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah, Trumpher, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Sarah Purver, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. Emeline, Hopgood, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. A. Dubois, Rich, Stamford.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, New-London.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Pelk, Bridgeport.

Schr. Garland, Lindsey, Branford.

Schr. Phoebe, Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.

Schr. Volta, Hart, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Geo. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Hale, Providence.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Haven.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Somerset.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. John Hickey, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Billow, Eldridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Hero, Pool, Salem.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Charles, Trefether, Taunton.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Francis, New-Haven.

Schr. Pearl, Goodkind, New-Bedford.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Small, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Boston.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Norwich.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.

Schr. Wm. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Iris, Gates, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. H. Rutan, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Almira, Wooden, Bridgeport.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Goodspeed, Dart, Portland, Conn.

Canal-boat Ida Vaughan, Williams, Ottawa 16 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Canal-boat H. N. Titus, Potter, Ottawa 16 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamship Cuba and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Arizona, for Aspinwall; ship British Queen, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Arr. brigs Queen, from London; Cora, from Matanzas.

Below—Bark David Nichols, from Philadelphia for Salem.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—Arr. schr. Mistimmena, Antigua for Wilmington, N. C., leaky.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 30, A. M.—Sld. schrs. Nancy R. Hagan, James Bliss, and Fair Dealer.

Passed by—Schr. Maud Webster, Bangor for Mystic.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Matanzas, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; Nellie Treat, Lingan, C. B., for Providence; Mary Ann McCann, Philadelphia for Bangor; S. E. Woodbury, Bangor for New-Bedford; Fawn, Gardiner for Philadelphia.

31st, A. M.—Arr. brig Two Brothers, (Br.,) Halifax for New-York; schrs. Balloon and Telegraph, Providence for Bangor; Michael, Pawtucket for do.; Pythian, South Amboy for Yarmouth, Me.; Sylvia, Elizabethport for Portsmouth; Alfred Keen, Windsor, N. S., for Alexandria; George Washington, Bangor for Newark, N. J.; Martha Sargent, New-York for Searsport; Surprise, Baltimore for Boston; Belle, Providence for Ellsworth.

Sld. schrs. Albion, Nellie Treat, Fawn, and Alfred Keen.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—Arr. steamship America, Baltimore; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; San Salvador and Huntsville, New-York; schrs. M. B. Bramhall, New-York; Maggie E. Gray, Boston.

Cld. schr. Minnie Dixon, Jacksonville, in ballast.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—Arr. steamships Empire, New-York; Lucille, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED—Aug. 31, steamship Wilmington, Cole, hence for Galveston, in consequence of machinery being disabled; having repaired, sailed again Sept. 1.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co. have dispatched Captain Lowe with necessary wrecking materials and divers to raise the steamer Dew Drop, sunk at the wharf in Lake Mahopac.

Steamship America, (N. G.,) Hauptsteiner, from Bremen, via Havre, which arrived Aug. 31, reports, Aug. 23, lat. 48 24, lon. 31 28, passed ship Egmont, (Br.,) bound west; 26th, lat. 44, lon. 57 22, passed steamship Maine, hence for Bremen; same date, lat. 43 40, lon. 58 10, passed Malta, do. for Liverpool. The A. brings 665 passengers.

The report in yesterday's paper (1st) of the arrival of steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool, via Boston, was incorrect. (The T. left Boston 6 A. M. Sept. 1.)

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—The steamship Fagle, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

REMOVAL.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.

Have removed to their new store,

NO. 747 BROADWAY, (FIFTH DOOR BELOW 8TH-ST.,)

And now offer a very choice stock of

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

We shall also keep a full stock of

SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, BRONZES, &c.

PRICES SHALL BE LOW.

NO. 747 BROADWAY,

Running through to Mercer-st.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns *more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. PRICES LOW. DEVLIN & CO.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS required—A perfectly Safe Illuminating Oil—Strictly Pure, No Mixture, No Chemicals—Will not Explode. Fire test 145 degrees (being 35 degrees higher than is required by U. S. Government). [illegible]

Oil House of CHAS. PRATT, Established in 1770. [illegible] FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK. Box 3050. Send for circulars, with testimonials and price-lists.

French Clocks, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, Fans, Opera Glasses, FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Paris and Vienna Novelties.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., No. 23 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE ABOVE GOODS COMPRISE ONE OF THE LARGEST VARIETIES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND ARE OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH.

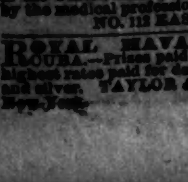
JUST OUT. CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES, FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS. NONE BETTER, NONE AS GOOD, NONE SO PLEASANT, NONE CURE AS QUICK. FOR SALE BY JOHN F. HENRY, NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE.

FURNITURE AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S, FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 50 and 55 ev. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARBONIC ACID WATER, &c., &c., IN SYPHONS AND TEN-GALLON GLASS FOUNTAINS. The only artificial mineral waters proved to be free from poisonous metallic contaminations. Examined by the first chemical authorities of the United States, and indorsed by them as well as by the medical profession of New-York. NO. 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF HAVANA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.